The Times of Long Ago

(Barren County Kentucky)

by

FRANKLIN GORIN

YARCEY & KAY ALTSHELER
MEMORIAL
COLLECTION
University of Louisville

THE
TIMES OF LONG AGO

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
JOHN P. MORTON & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1929

Rare Books
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SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

Franklin Gorin, the author of *The Times of Long Ago,* was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, on the 3rd of May, 1798, the first white child born in Barren County. He was the son of Major John Gorin and Elizabeth Franklin Gorin, who came from Fairfax County, Virginia, and who were among the first settlers of Glasgow.

He received his education in his native county, and when a young man engaged in merchandising, taking up later the study of law. In January, 1820, he was admitted to the bar, and soon took a leading position with such men as Judge Joseph R. Underwood, Richard A. Buckner, Samuel Brents, Craddock and others, giants in their profession, and soon won an enviable name and fame for himself. He practiced with much success in his own and surrounding counties, and was recognized as a man of eminent ability.

Later, he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and was there associated with such lawyers as John Bell, Foster Fogg, Ewing and others. In Nashville he entered into a partnership with John Bell, who afterwards ran for the presidency of the United States, on the celebrated Bell and Everett ticket. He afterwards practiced his profession in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was at different times a partner of Judge John Sampson and A. M. Gazlay.

He represented Barren County a number of times in the Legislature.

He was at one time the owner of the celebrated Mammoth Cave, which he sold to Dr. John Croghan, to whose heirs it now belongs.

Mr. Gorin was married three times, first to Miss Louisa Underwood, a sister of Judge Joseph R. Underwood. His second wife was Mrs. Frances Boardman of London, England, and his third wife was Deborah Putnam Campbell of New York State. In his latter years Mr. Gorin returned to Glasgow where he died on the 8th of December, 1877. Mr. Gorin was, at one time, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later became a Roman Catholic, in which faith he died.

The Times of Long Ago*

(Barren County, Kentucky)

Chapter I

The country embraced in the county of Barren originally formed a part of Logan, which was the first county created south of Green River. Prior to the creation of Barren County, Logan was divided and the county of Warren formed, and subsequently, in the year 1798, Barren County was formed of a portion of Warren. The north and south boundary line between Barren and Warren extended from Green River to the state line crossing the Denton Road to Bowling Green about nine and a half miles from Glasgow, and leaving the Mammoth Cave three miles in Warren County. The line then turned and ran with the state line in an easterly direction, then taking a northerly course it ran to the mouth of Little Barren River, thence down Green River to the north and south line. It is said that the name of Barren was first suggested by Edmund Rogers, then a resident of Danville (who had surveyed a considerable portion of the military lands of the Green River country), on account of its lying principally between the waters of Big and Little Barren Rivers.

In March 1798, there were only four families residing within the limits of said county—Judge John Hall, living on Beaver Creek, near the Elk hole, two and a half miles from Glasgow; Mrs. Wright, a widow, and an ancestress of a numerous family, many of whom still reside in Warren and Barren counties (one being at present a State Senator from Warren, Allen and Edmonson counties); a Mr. Scott, who lived near the head of Beaver Creek, and one other man whose name is forgotten. Towards the close of March of the same year, two accessions were made to the number—Mr. John Gorin and his father-in-law, Mr. Franklin. The former settled within the present limits of the town of Glasgow, living in a log cabin on Water Street, southeast of Race, near the bridge between the big spring and Urania College. Here on the 3d of May, 1798, Franklin Gorin, the first white child born in Barren County first saw the light of day. Mr. Franklin settled on the south fork of Beaver Creek, about a mile from Glasgow.

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*This book is reprinted from a series of papers appearing in the *Glasgow Times* (Barren County, Kentucky) in 1876.

At that time the whole country was a wilderness, the cane and pea vines which covered it, in many places being as high as a man's head when on horseback. The soil was so rich and loose that a horse, in walking, would sink up to his fetlocks. The country north, northwest and northeast of Glasgow was mostly barrens, poorly watered and lightly timbered, but the rest of the county abounded in beautiful creeks, running branches and crystal springs, the principal of which were the tributaries of Little Barren, Beaver, Fallen Timber, Skeggs, No Bob, Peters and Glovers creeks, with their branches. It was heavily timbered with oak, black and white walnut, ash, sugar maple, hackberry, cherry, poplar, chestnut, beech, buckeye, &c. Quantities of black walnut timber and plank have been, and are still shipped from this county to Liverpool, England. A large portion of the timbered land was surveyed and appropriated by Virginia for her officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. "The Barrens" which were covered with the strawberry and a heather grass, five or six feet high, afforded fine grazing for stock, elk, deer and buffalo, but were then thought unfit for cultivation, for which reason surveyors planted stakes on their borders. They, however, subsequently proved to be the richest lands.

After organization the country was rapidly settled up, principally by immigrants from Virginia. A small portion of "The Barrens" was taken up while the county was identified with Warren, and the remainder after the creation of Barren County, by the citizens, many not being appropriated till 1812 and after. "The Barrens" were not entirely destitute of timber; the traveler would occasionally meet with clumps of black jack, post oak, or white oak, numbering not more than twelve trees in a place; also a few groves of forest trees embracing several hundred acres, largest of which, perhaps, were Hall's and the Blue Spring Creek grove. The creek from which the latter grove was named runs near the residence of Mr. Wm. J. Wood, sinks in the grove and breaks out on the south side of Green River, in Hart County, as a large blue spring. Here Mr. James Gorin had a fine grist mill. In 1837-8 or 9 on account of a protracted drought of from one to two years, it was exceedingly difficult to get grinding done at most of the other water mills, and Mr. Gorin was compelled to grind day and night for the surrounding country. One beautiful moonlight night, his millers being exhausted by such constant labor, he undertook to run the mill himself. When about 2 o'clock, his mill began to run faster and faster, and having examined all the machinery to

ascertain the cause without avail, he became somewhat superstitious and rushed out of the mill, when to his astonishment, he observed muddy water running over the dam, the first in many months past. He afterwards ascertained that it was caused by a very heavy rain which had fallen two days previous at Mr. Wm. J. Wood's, and the Blue Spring Creek in an hour had become impassable. The distance on land to the mill being, perhaps, twenty miles it had taken two days to reach it. This creek is also thought to have been the source of a lake which once existed near the Roundtop barn on the north side of the Lexington Road, and which covered an area of more than a hundred acres. This lake, which dried up long since, was in those early days a favorite resort for geese, ducks and other wild fowl, and abounded in turtle, but no fish sported in its waters. Blue Spring Creek again shows itself at Horse Cave, or Caverna, by the falling in of the rocks and earth above. Since the first creation of Barren County it has lost a large portion of its territory, as well as many valuable citizens, by the formation of Hart, Monroe and Metcalf counties. A part of Warren County has been added to it, and the line between it and Warren now crosses the Denton Road about twelve miles from Glasgow. The lines between Green and Barren were perhaps not straight, neither the one up Green River, which ran with the meanderings thereof.

Chapter II

The county was organized in 1799. The first county court was held at Henry Renick's, nine miles east of Glasgow. Haiden Trigg, John McFerran, William Renick, Isaac Flippin, —— Dooly and others, (nine in all) were Justices of the Peace.

Judge Wakefield presided over the Circuit and Quarter Session Courts. John Hall and John Garnett were associate judges of the same courts. Richard Garnett was elected clerk of the above courts. William Logan was elected clerk of the County Court by the Justices of the Peace; Daniel Curd, surveyor; Henry Renick was the sheriff. Coroner, jailer, constables, &c., were also elected. George White was the first constable for the Glasgow district.

Judges Wakefield, Hall and Garnett were the electors of the clerks of the Circuit and Quarter session courts. Wakefield voted for Logan, Hall and Garnett for Richard Garnett. A wag, who was present when it was announced that Richard Garnett was elected, loudly cried out, "I never knew before that two naughts were more than one."

Trigg, McFerran, Curd and many others came to the county in the summer and fall of 1798, and in the spring of 1799.

The Barrens in the spring, summer and fall were covered with millions of the most beautiful and variegated flowers. All, or nearly all of that part of the county is cavernous. Many caves are in the timbered parts; in a few of which saltpetre was made in the years of 1813, '14 and '15. The most productive one belonged to Gen. Alexander E. Spotswood, a grandson of one of the colonial governors of Virginia, and is situated nine miles south of Glasgow.

The saltpetre made in this county at Mammoth, Long and Short caves, and other places, was hauled in wagons through Lexington to Philadelphia. Also the mummies found in the Long and Short caves, (one in each) were brought to Glasgow by Archibald Miller, and conveyed in a saltpetre wagon to Mr. Charles Wilkins, Lexington, Ky. Speaking of mummies reminds me that of late years Indian skulls and other human bones were found in Never Sink. Never Sink is on the north side of the Barren County railroad, about twenty yards from it, and about 1½ miles from Bell's Tavern. It is 110 feet from top to bottom, nearly perpendicular, and of well shape, terminating in a cave, with a stream of water running from east to west. The bones and skulls, some male and some female, were found up the stream about one hundred yards from the bottom of Never Sink. Many conjectures

have been made how the skulls came there. One is, they were thrown in Never Sink, which is only about ten feet in diameter, by their brethren—the Indians—as a punishment for crime. The most plausible one is that in walking or running over the spot, which was concealed by tall grass, they pitched into the well-like cave, and were washed up the stream by the backing of the water, caused by the freshets. The stream is believed to be one of many that forms the river in the Mammoth Cave. It also makes its appearance in the valley below the Mammoth Cave, in the large "Blue Spring," not far from Green River, on the south side.

The cave, Never Sink, has never been fully explored. If ever explored it may be found an entrance to the great "Wonder of America." Oak balls, wasp nests, and other things were found at the bottom of Never Sink, petrified; also a live raccoon, evidently but a week or two old.

There are still to be seen in this county the remains of two or more Indian forts. The largest is situated in the junction, formed by Barren River and Peter's Creek, and the other in a bend of Skegg's Creek, five or six miles south of Glasgow. Within the forts were mounds. One was used for the council-house, and the surrounding ones for wigwams and other purposes; also one as a burial ground. About a half mile from the first fort mentioned, on the north side of Peter's Creek, near the late residence of John (Jack) Lewis, was a solitary Indian grave, with large slab stones placed on edges at the head, feet and sides, and one laid on top. On part of it grew a large oak tree about three feet in diameter. The reason of this body being buried here, outside of the fort, and on the north side of the creek, and whose it was, whether a chief's or a disgraced person's, may suggest many thoughts to the curious or enquiring mind. A cave in a cliff of Barren, and on the north side, was also used as a burying ground, in which were lately found some teeth and human bones.

In various places indications of salt were found, such as Deer Lick, &c. About seven miles from Glasgow, near the road from Glasgow to Bell's Tavern, (in one of those places called the slashes) a well was partly dug for salt water. It was at this point the Indian war-post stood, which was there before any settlements were made in Barren County, and was discovered by the first military surveyors. They called their survey of one hundred acres (which was made in the name of William Croghan), the War Post Lick Survey.

Much valuable stone is in this county for building and other

purposes, namely, brown, blue, white and gray, all or nearly all limestone. The brown and white stone, also poplar marble, are susceptible of the highest polish. Fine quarries of lithographic stone have been found near Glasgow Junction, one of which has been lately opened and worked.

In the Barrens are many beautiful knobs, many round or nearly so, such as Prewitt's, Buck, &c. It has been pretty well ascertained that the knobs on the south side of Green River, (mostly now in Hart) are the spurs of the long range that extends below Baton Rouge. They appear on the Mississippi at the points called First, Second, Third and Fourth Chickasaw bluffs at Walnut Hills, Vicksburg, again at Natchez, and some other points between the last named place and their termination.

Among the other noted objects are the three hundred springs on Green River, which may be noticed hereafter, together with the Bald Knob, &c.

We will mention, by way of closing this number, how "No Bob" Creek obtained its name. The Military surveyors who surveyed the lands of this country before any settlements were made, and while many Indians still roamed over it, could obtain no food save wild meat; consequently each corps camped out and possessed a cook, hunter, &c. The hunter was in the habit of hunting all day and returning to the camp at night loaded with his game. It was while surveying on the above named creek that the hunter, Bob (Robert) one night failed to appear, each succeeding night, the surveyors upon their return, Bob not being present, would exclaim, "No Bob yet!" So the creek received the name which it still retains. Bob was never heard of any more, having, no doubt, been killed by Indians. "No Lynn" in Hardin County, obtained its name in the same manner. Lynn being the name of the hunter of that party.

Chapter III

GLASGOW

The second and third Barren County Courts were held at the house of John McFerran, Esq., about two miles from Glasgow, on the Lexington Road. During one of the sittings of the court, Daniel Curd and William Logan being surveyors, were appointed to locate the county seat of Barren. After due examination and consideration, they decided upon Glasgow, in 1799. They were induced to make this choice because of its central position and on account of the large spring near the public square, which then afforded more water than now. The water was remarkably pure and cold and never became muddy after the hardest rain; and, perhaps, for the more cogent reason, John Gorin, the proprietor of large tracts of land, Military and Head Right, donated fifty acres of the same for the site, which were laid off in lots; two acres for public buildings, and one-half acre for the spring.

The town received its name from Glasgow, Virginia and not Glasgow, Scotland.

The earliest settlers, after the town was organized, were Henry Miller and John Matthews with their families in the latter part of the year 1799. From the year 1799 to 1805 there were many accessions to Glasgow's inhabitants, to-wit: James and William Miller, merchants, with their brother, Archibald, from Ireland; John Mayfield, Jr.; John Anderson, blacksmith; William Welsh; John and Joel Shaw, hatters; Thomas and B. T. Dickerson, and others.

The first court house, which stood near the angle of Race and Washington streets, and opposite the lower part of the Shirley House, was a rough log house, neither chinked nor daubed, with a clap-board roof. The second, a log-house about twenty feet square, built of hewn buckeye and covered with shingles, was situated in the north corner of the square. Courts were held several years in the buildings just named. The third one, in the centre of the square, was built of brick. The fourth is the present one.

The first jail was built of large hewn timber, and occupied a position on Race Street, nearly opposite the late residence of James Depp. The second one, which stood about midway between the present court house and Green Street, although built of brick, was thought to be insecure, and a high brick wall was raised around it, with a jailer's house attached, forming a part of it. It was called Hardin Davis' penitentiary, he having suggested the idea

of the wall. Notwithstanding this precaution, it was still deemed unsafe, and a third one, a log house, was erected on the spring lot. The present jail is the fourth.

The first clerk's offices were brick; they stood on the northwest side of the court house and near thereto, on or near the ground where the present Circuit Court clerk's office stands.

Glasgow's first brick house built by John Anderson and James Hall is still standing on Main Street, below the square, now occupied by Leach and others. The second one, now the residence of Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, was built by Gen. Alexander E. Spotswood.

The first house erected on the public square was by John Gorin in 1799, 1800 or '1, and stood above Drs. Woods & Winn's drug store. It was log and frame, but the front, which was solid and smooth like a wall, was painted to imitate brick, and it was thought by many to be a brick house.

The oldest buildings standing in and near town are Mr. Depp's frame house on the corner of the square; the one on the upper corner of the same street; the log house next to Mr. James Miller's cabinet shop; the one, now weather boarded, opposite Tom Dickinson's residence; the present dwelling of James Thompson; the house on the Lexington Road, near Glasgow, in which Judge McFerran and Dr. Forbes formerly lived; Crutcher's frame house on the corner, and the dwelling back of the Christian church, lately occupied by Mrs. Evans. Several brick and frame buildings on the square have given way to brick ones.

The first and last market-house stood where the buckeye courthouse had stood. It was pulled down after 1830.

Although our fathers, few in number, had settled here in a wilderness, they were not unmindful of the importance of education, and secured teachers for the rudiments of learning; and, occasionally men of superior abilities, such as the Rev. John Howe, William Murrell, Dr. Thurston, Rev. Hervey Woods, Mr. Harison, Mr. Smith and several others. The first school taught in town was by a man named Homan, where the late William Grinstead lived, the second by a man called Loftus. Clark taught the third school a mile east of Glasgow. After him a Mr. Bradford was the town teacher.

At an early date the Legislature of Kentucky granted 6,000 acres of unappropriated land for the purpose of endowing the Barren County Seminary. The trustees had surveyed and patented 6,000 acres of very fine land in Christian County, which were sold and conveyed to individuals who proved insolvent and all was lost.

In 1831-32 the Legislature of Kentucky passed a law changing the trustees, and those newly appointed realized by a sale of their claims, a sufficient sum to purchase a lot and erect thereon the buildings of the present Urania College, formerly Barren County Seminary. It is now a flourishing mixed school, conducted by Mr. Mell and Mr. Null, Principals, assisted by a full corps of teachers, male and female.

Subsequent to 1830 there have been several female schools in Glasgow. The Baptist Church and its friends have lately erected a fine, beautiful college, a great ornament to the town, called Liberty Female College. It was opened, for the first time September, 1875, with the most favorable prospects. Mr. Fuqua, the President, is aided by four lady teachers. All the branches are taught, including music, painting, &c. Glasgow, containing the two institutions of learning just mentioned, offers every advantage to the youth of the country to induce them to acquire learning, and merit future greatness.

Chapter IV

GLASGOW AND OTHER MATTERS

By, I hope not an unpardonable oversight, it was not stated Mr. Homan, the first school teacher in Glasgow, was a thoroughly educated, an excellent teacher, and a man of honesty and probity. He was induced to come to Glasgow by Rev. John Howe, and soon after his first or second year of teaching died at the house of Mr. Howe, much respected and regretted. Mr. Thomas McCoy also taught a short time in Glasgow in those early days, and was esteemed a good teacher. We should not omit to mention that John Grinstead also taught in Glasgow several years, but at a later date.

Miss Amanda McAchran and Miss Amelia Lewis, between 1830-'40 conducted a female school in town. Miss McAchran was educated at Shelbyville, Ky., by Mrs. Tevis, and afterwards married the Hon. John W. Ritter, and was the mother of several of our much esteemed citizens. Miss Amelia Lewis afterwards married Wm. S. Jones, Esq., late Commonwealth's attorney for this district. The school gave great satisfaction to the citizens and pupils.

Dr. Ring and wife of Nashville, taught the next school, which was large and flourishing. After them Col. P. B. Hawkins and wife, with assistants, also carried on a large and most excellent school. At these institutions of learning many of our middle aged ladies, also many from a distance secured their education, or a part thereof.

Immediately after Glasgow was decided on for the site, Curd and Logan commenced laying it off. It was almost all covered with large timber, cane and pea-vines, a few acres only having been cleared on the north and east of John Gorin's cabin. The beginning corner of the town was at the northeast corner of Trabue's meadow at the end of Front Street. The line then ran south 20 degrees, west 1020 poles, to the outer corner of an alley near D. M. Ashby's warehouse, thence south 70 degrees east, to a point a short distance above the square, where it diverged, ran southerly through the corner of the frame house opposite the Shirley House; also through the ell of the latter building, straight down to the South Fork, or near hereto. The town, which contained more than a hundred acres, was mostly laid off in squares of two acres, and these were subdivided into half-acre lots. There were one hundred and nine of these, including many fractional lots, which varied in size and shape. Besides these, there were seventeen

lots, also a part of the town, containing from three to five acres.

The next thing to be done was to clear the timber off the square; this was a heavy job, for it was thickly covered with poplar trees, (many of which were from three to five feet in diameter,) black walnut, hickory, hackberry, beech, dogwood, &c. Such timber as was fit to make plank, joist and scantling was left on the ground for the whip saw. There were, at this time, no water saw mills, consequently saw pits, as they were called, were erected on the square and other places near by, as well as all over the county, as a substitute. As many persons have never seen a saw pit, we will give a description of one: A scaffold was erected about eight or ten feet high, composed of two poles, supported by forks; across this the hewn timber, to be sawed, was placed, having been marked with black lines above and below to show the width of the desired plank. One of the sawyers (two being required) mounted the log and stood on it, while the other remained on the ground; each held a handle of the saw, and together they worked it up and down, moving at the same time backwards keeping their eyes fixed on the lines. Thus they would cut one hundred or more feet a day. All the plank was cut in this manner until water saw mills were built or attached to the grist mills.

Families and young men began now to immigrate here. Besides those already mentioned, William Welsh, Thomas and John Mayfield, Jr., Thomas Dickinson, John Gorin brought five children, Henry Miller three, John Matthews seven.

Isaac Robertson was the first lawyer; he remained only a few years. Alexander A. Adair, David Walker and Harilah P. Crump, who settled in the country, and Thomas J. Overton came soon after. The last built the first law-office on the corner of the lot on which Dr. Winn and his brother reside, and opposite the tobacco warehouse of D. M. Ashby.

The first physician was Dr. Isaac Baldwin, who came about 1800. There being no sickness, and he getting no practice, he removed to Bowling Green, and turned his attention to entering vacant lands. Afterwards he became a lawyer and moved to Louisiana, married and had one son, made a large fortune, and died there. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. E. M. Covington, who lived near Bowling Green.

Dr. Baldwin was succeeded by Dr. James Overton who, for the same reason—the healthiness of the place—remained but a short time.

The few citizens of Glasgow used every honorable means to

induce mechanics to immigrate and settle among them. John Gorin gave Daniel Culp, a tanner, a lot to come and establish a tan-yard; which he did on Cross Main Street, on the branch. After his marriage with Miss Richardson on Green River, he built a dwelling house on a lot on Main Street, opposite T. C. Dickinson's residence, which house, formerly log, is now standing and occupied by Stephen Glass.

Peter and John Frank established a nail factory. They made all kinds of nails, wrought and cut. However, they soon discovered they were ahead of the times, and after a few years gave up their nail factory, and turned their attention to blacksmithing. Previous to their coming shingles were fastened on houses with wooden pegs; and clapboards held to their places by poles. Also before the advent of bricklayers, the houses, as before stated, were built of rough and hewn logs, and the chimneys of stone or wood and mortar. George Jameson built about the year 1800 the first brick chimney in the county for Frederick Moss, at his home, two miles and a half from town. Not long since it was still standing.

Samuel Denny came and opened a tinshop. The first merchants were John Gorin, —— Kingan, Tom Mayfield, Henry Crutcher, Sterrett and Marsh, Cripps, and Wm. Mosby. The first blacksmiths, John Matthews and John Anderson. The first hatters, John and Joel Shaw. The first tailor, Ben Gassaway; one or more tailors, also, in the country. The first shoemaker, Thomas Goodall; in the country, Wm. Hall, an Englishman. There are few persons left to remember that generous and good man, "Pap-py" Hall, who for years threw ginger cakes at the heads of the children for blessings.

Before Goodall came and had a shop in town, Ritchey would come in the Fall with his kit, go from house to house, and make the shoes for the different families. After making the round of the settlement he would depart, and be seen no more for a year. "Pap-py" Hall was not in the habit of packing his kit from house to house. He made his home his shop, there was to be seen on one end of his seat his awl, shoe-tacks, ball of thread, wax, wax thread, bristles and pegging awl; at his side his lap-stone, hammer, and strap, when not on his shoe and foot. When his shoes were finished, he carried them home in a wallet. It was a happy day, a day of gladness and joy when the kind hearted man appeared with his well filled wallet, and as the shoes poured out upon the floor, what joy the youngsters experienced scrambling for their shoes, for which they had longingly wished in frosts and snows. Amidst

the noise and confusion might be heard the voice of "Santa Claus," "Get you gone, you young spalpeen, or I will throw a ginger cake at your head." Alas! "Pap-py" Hall is gone, and "we will never look upon his like again." May his soul rest in peace! He had a wife but no children, though he reared an orphan boy, James Lord, who survived him many years.

Chapter V

The first settlers had all the hardships of establishing themselves in a wilderness. The country had to be cleared, cabins built, and every man was obliged to become a carpenter; while all labored under the great inconvenience of possessing few tools. None could be procured except at a long distance.

Even food had, in a great measure, to be obtained in the forest. The elk, buffalo and bear formerly roamed the woods, but only a few elk remained, while the hunters had killed or driven off all, or nearly all, of the buffalo. There were left deer, raccoons, opossums, panthers, foxes, bears, wild cats and wolves. The last, together with bears, were not good neighbors; on the contrary, proved a considerable annoyance, and had to be driven off or exterminated. A good rifle, powder and bullets were therefore very desirable articles.

Occasionally small gangs of Indians roamed over the country and camped in it. Their known character for treachery and cruelty made them another source of fear and anxiety to the settlers, especially to the women and children.

One morning James Forbish, (afterwards Gen. Forbish) who lived about one mile from Glasgow, went out to hunt his horses, which had strayed off. While tracking them through the pea-vines, he noticed smoke curling upward at a point where he knew there was no settlement. He approached the place cautiously, discovered a camp fire, and two stout Indians sitting around it cooking their breakfast, each holding a butcher knife in his hand. He was near the fire when they perceived him; he called out to them, "bobe-shela!" They immediately threw down their knives and moved toward Gen. Forbish with outstretched hands, and meeting, grasped his hand in friendship, and invited him to partake of their breakfast of bear meat and dried venison, (the latter used instead of bread.) After a hearty meal, which Gen. Forbish said was the best he had ever eaten, they assisted him in finding his horses. This is one of the many proofs we have that the Indians were at first inclined to be friendly, and their subsequent cruelty to the white man and hatred of him were caused by the wrongs inflicted on them by the latter.

Wild fruit grew in great abundance in Barren County. There were to be found large and delicious summer grapes, together with the winter and fox grape. The vines were immense; only one in many cases covering the largest and tallest tree, and branching out

extended to the neighboring trees, thus forming shady bowers of rest for the weary traveler.

Plums of several varieties were produced in both the timber country and the "barrens." The Chickasaw was considered the most delicious. Black and red haws, blackberries, pawpaws, May apples, (mandrakes), also grew in great abundance. The last two grew mostly or entirely in the timber land. In a few years were added orchards of apples, peaches, pears and cherries. John Mayfield, Sr., who settled on the south side of Beaver Creek, three and one-half miles from town, now the residence of Theodore Winlock, had the first apple and peach orchard. His apples were very fine, and of the best kinds. We seldom see such now.

There grew in the timber country chestnuts, hazel-nuts, hickory-nuts, black and white walnuts, beechnuts and acorns.

From the first settlement of this county and for many years thereafter cotton was raised in considerable quantities, more than sufficient for the wants of the people. The surplus was baled or packed in long, large bags and sent to Lexington for market. Before cotton gins were erected it was picked by hand. The cotton would be placed on the hearth before the fire, then the family would gather around it and pick until nine o'clock at night. The first cotton gin was erected by Haiden Trigg, at his house, four miles from Glasgow, on the state road. The next, in town, by John Matthews, Sr., and the third by John Allen, six miles from Glasgow, on the Denton Bowling Green Road.

Besides cotton, corn and oats were the principal crops. Ground of medium richness produced ten barrels of corn, while fine land yielded eighteen or twenty barrels to the acre. At first, seed corn was brought by many from the other side of Muldrow's Hill. I will be excused for correcting the spelling of Muldrow. The hill was named after —— Muldrow, who lived on the south side of the Rolling Fork of Salt River, two miles from the hill, on the Lexington state road. The little hill this side was named Mrs. Muldrow.

Muldrow kept a good house of entertainment, and it was visited by all travelers. On his sign, which was a shingle, his name was written with a charcoal. Since the late war his name is frequently written and printed Muldraugh. It has been stated Gen. Sherman, through ignorance, no doubt, of the true name, was the originator of the spelling. There are many statutes of Kentucky concerning Muldrow's Hill, which show the correct spelling

—Muldrow. The reader will pardon my digression, as a rose does not smell as sweet, to me, by any other name.

Potatoes, sweet and irish, were, with cabbage, also raised. Water and muskmelons, pomegranates and cucumbers were grown in the cotton patches, fields and new ground. Timothy and wheat had to wait for years until sufficient ground was cleared. It was thought for some time that wheat could not be raised with profit, but it was perhaps owing to the fact that the ground was not ploughed sufficiently deep, also that the grain was not put in properly. This is now considered a pretty good wheat country.

Flax was also grown to a considerable extent for many years. Flax and tow linen added much to the commerce of the county. After clothing the whites and blacks, much was sent by the merchants, who bartered for it any of their merchandise, to Lexington, and after the trade was changed to Louisville, to that place. Those were the good old days of the big and little spinning wheel. The music of which was far sweeter than that of Orpheus' lyre, certainly more profitable. Wheel-wrights were among the first emigrants and a useful body of men.

During the war of 1812-15 it was impossible to obtain such articles as coffee and sugar, particularly the former. It is true we had many fine groves of sugar or maple trees, and sugar camps were seen all over the county, except in the barrens, where much sugar was made. A very large one was on Mr. Trabue's meadow.

A tolerable substitute for coffee was found in parched rye, chestnuts and even sweet potatoes. Sassafras root bark was frequently used in the place of tea, and was a good and healthy beverage.

One of the first considerations of the people was the building of water mills for grinding and sawing. These were greatly needed, for previous to their erection all corn had to be pounded in a mortar, and there being no plank, floors were made with puncheons, doors with clap-boards, though many a doorway was left without even a shutter. A blanket or some other cloth served in Winter in its stead. Windows were closed up entirely with boards during the cold season.

John Mayfield, Sr., built the first water grist mill on Beaver Creek not far below his house, the next was built by Killian Creek, a stone mason, where D. B. Denton's mill now stands; the third by Abel Hainon, on Beaver Creek above the bridge, on the state road, where Gatewood's stands, or lately stood. Many other grist and saw mills were erected on the different water courses. On Beaver

Creek—King's, Bishop's, Jordan's, Myer's, Buford's or Higgin's, Settle's, &c. Two saw mills on the South Fork of Beaver Creek, one by —— Everett, the other by Benjamin Davidson.

Long afterwards B. B. Winn built a grist and saw mill on the South Fork of Beaver Creek in town, named "Folly Mills," long since gone. There were many horse mills in various sections of the country, principally for grinding corn, but flour was made at some of them; they have nearly all disappeared.

We have now many mills in this county where as good and fine flour is manufactured as is made anywhere, and plank and lumber equal to any can be had at our saw mills. Glasgow supports at present two steam mills, one a grist, the other a flooring mill.

Chapter VI

In 1811 or '12 John Courts, with his brother-in-law, Braxton B. Winn, built powder mills, about twelve miles from town, on No Bob Creek. They run them two or three years and furnished powder more than sufficient for the consumption of the county. They obtained their saltpetre from the cave of Gen. Alex. E. Spotswood. Finally the mills blew up, wounding several men, and were abandoned.

About the same time Burnett established, at a large spring, not far below Capt. Wm. Edmund's, a paper mill. He manufactured, for some time, both writing and wrapping paper, but finding it an unprofitable business in a newly settled country, he sold out to Dunavan, who likewise was obliged to give it up. The mill was then purchased by John Morris, who converted it into a fuller's mill. He succeeded no better by this change than his predecessors of the paper business. His son, Thomas L. Morris, erected a tanyard at the place, which he carried on successfully for many years.

The currency of the country was silver, round and clipped. It was for some time computed in pounds, shillings and pence, afterwards, as now, in dollars and cents. To make change, a dollar, half dollar, twenty-five, and even twelve and a half cents were clipped. Sometimes nine nine pence were made out of a dollar, and five four pence from a quarter of a dollar; not unfrequently five nine pence from a half dollar, or four nine pence and a four pence. A coonskin often answered for a nine pence. This method continued until the Legislature passed a law preventing the circulation of cut silver. It was many a year before we possessed or saw a gold piece or a bank note.

Our fathers were blessed with cane, pea-vines, barren and wild grass to sustain their horses and stock, besides the hogs found nuts and roots upon which to subsist. All stock run at large, frequently strayed off, and had to be hunted up. One morning Gen. Forbes and Judge Wm. R. McFerran, the latter being quite a lad, went in search of their cows. When they reached Beaver Creek, near the place on which King's Mill (now Frank's) was afterwards built, they heard their cow bells on the other side of the creek. They crossed over on a log which had fallen over the stream, soon came in sight of their cows and saw two panthers trying to catch a calf. The flock had divided, and the calf ran first to one flock, the cattle of which would protect it from the panthers, then to the other which did the same. While this was go-

ing on, Forbes and McFerran drew near enough to be seen by the panthers who gave up their chase of the calf, stopped for a moment, and then slowly approached. Forbes told McFerran to keep his eye fixed on the panthers; he obeyed tremblingly, expecting every moment they would make their leap. Whether fascinated, or for some other reason, they did not make the attack, and the two men escaped with their cows.

Bear hunts were not unusual. The settler's winter food mainly depended on bear and deer meat.

There were many wolf scrapes in various places in the county, none perhaps equal to Gen. Putnam's.

Richard Garnett had an encounter with a bear in a cave near Wm. J. Wood's residence. He and a negro man in 1798 went there for the purpose of opening a farm for his father, Judge John Garnett, who soon after settled on it. They ran the bear with dogs into a cave, and Garnett at once entered, his rifle in hand. As soon as in, however, he was prevented by darkness from seeing anything before him; he therefore retreated and procured a long pole, to the end of which the negro fastened a lighted candle. Mr. Garnett grasped his gun, and thus equipped they again entered the cave, the negro following, but carrying the pole in such a manner as to bring the light directly in front of Mr. Garnett. They proceeded until they heard the bear growl, when Mr. Garnett, without seeing him, aimed at the place whence issued the growling, fired, and killed the bear. They carried him out and had many a fine broil, besides the skin.

The country, at the first settling, was full of all kinds of birds, excepting the mocking bird. They filled the woods with their melodious music, especially in the morning and evenings. Their songs were charming. The paroquets were numerous, and very large flocks of them were frequenfly seen flying over town and country. They are all gone, and of late years, mocking birds are coming in their place. Eagles also were frequently seen. Wild turkeys, pheasants and quails were among the numerous fowls.

For many reasons the settlements were scattered, sometimes miles apart; for instance, people were often influenced to locate in a well watered section where springs were plenty. In the barrens there were but few springs and little timber for fencing and houses. So families and friends who desired to be neighbors, and, may be, feared roaming Indians, were forced, notwithstanding their wishes, to live in separate neighborhoods. The land in some sections, particularly on water courses, was covered for miles with military

patents. A great number of the settlers had been soldiers and were inured to hardships, also their great brotherly kindness lightened many of their troubles. Men would go twelve miles to assist others in building a log cabin. If a bear was killed neighbors for miles around would receive a share of the meat; thus everything was possessed in common. Great hospitality such as theirs seldom exists.

Settlements were made all over the county from 1798 to 1800. Those persons who located in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, were:—George Berry, Joshua Winn, Sanders', Higgins', Wrights, John Forrester, John and Jennings McDaniel, —— Pyrom, Joseph Brinton, —— Beasley, George Waters, —— Baugh, Eubank, &c., on the northwest side of town. James Franklin, John Clack, Mrs. Clack, George White, John Franklin, John Moss, Samuel Bell, James Forbes, John McFerran, Dudley Roundtree, Jas. Ritchey, William Logan, George W. Fletcher, Frederick Moss.

George Berry, mentioned above, settled at a cave spring one and a half miles from Glasgow, nearly opposite the residence of Rev. James Brooks. For a year or two explosions frequently occurred in the cave, accompanied by a loud noise like thunder. They were distinctly heard in town, sometimes several in a day, and then again none for weeks and months. Finally they ceased, and they have never occurred since 1807 or '8. Diligent search was made to ascertain the cause, but no discoveries were ever made, and it remains to this day a mystery.

On Green River, around Woodsonville, Thomas Woodson settled; Birds, Rowletts, Amos, &c., above on the river, William Richardson, who had eighteen beautiful daughters, all of whom, by the by, married well, and two sons. Aaron Alderson, who was the father of two preachers, one a Methodist, the other a Baptist. —— Edgar, —— Goffs, Wm. J. Wood, the father of the late George T. Wood. Henry Haley, in a grove near Prewitt's Knob—near by, Jamesons, Murphys, Owens, Wilsons, Robert Hindman, Joseph Martin and others. Three miles this side, the Locks, among whom was the Rev. Jacob Lock, a Baptist preacher, universally esteemed as a pious and devout christian, a model, honest and upright man of strict temperance and veracity. On Beaver Creek, Judge John Hall, for several years assistant Quarter Session Judge of Barren County. He had four sons and several daughters. His son, Michael W., succeeded him as assistant Quarter Session Judge. He, like his father, was a sensible, clear-headed and upright man. He represented this county in the Kentucky legislature in the House

of Representatives for the years 1825-'27. He held offices in the Baptist church. The Harlows, Benjamin Crenshaw, Fleming Short, Wm. H. and Richard Cole and others, were the neighbors of Judge J. Hall.

Lower down on Beaver Creek was Simeon Buford, Elijah Rogers, David Warren, John Allen, Samuel Strother, John Rodes. Still lower down was John Mayfield. He had many children. On Sinking Creek, Jacob Wright located the second time. His neighbors were, —— Moody, John and James Kirtley, —— Downs, ——Custar and Mordicai Conyers.

Sinking Creek was the abiding place of thousands of rattlesnakes. Jacob Wright would plow up and kill as many as ten or twelve a day.

South of Beaver Creek and the South Fork, opposite the residence of John Mayfield, Sr., Rev. Alexander Davidson, a Baptist preacher settled; also Col. Samuel Murrell, George Blain, Haiden Trigg, James Matthews, Clements Montague, Everetts, John Sanders, Thomas Winn, Renfroes, Hardin Davis, Britts, Ralstons, Dranes, Colemans, Emersons, Kincheloes, Tinsleys, Wheelers, Furlongs, Leavells, and others.

Chapter VII

We continue the history of the first pioneers of this country, with the view that you, their descendants, may know their customs, their hardships and their habits.

Those who settled on the north side of Beaver Creek, between Creek's Mill (now Denton's) and Green River were, Mother Chapman, who furnished on court days delicious cakes to the weary judges, lawyers and all others; her sons, William and Neal Chapman, Palmer Hall, Moses Cook, the Monroes, Birds, John Glazebrook, Crews. Hooper Crews, a descendant of one of the last named families (Crews,) was and is a celebrated Methodist minister both in Kentucky and Illinois. Ephraim Puckett, Doyles, Coates, Thomas Boston, Gibsons, Greers, and near by David Denton, with his sons, William, Charles, Thomas, Isaac and David B., settled at Merry Oaks, then in Warren County, afterwards added to Barren, where Thomas Denton kept a good hotel for many years. He opened a ball and ten-pin alley, also a race course. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years; he would not permit a man to plead the statute against gambling or the act of limitation. David B. Denton was jailor for many years.

South and below the Rev. Alexander Davidson's residence, were Capt. William Edmunds, Reuben Cooney, Richard Bridges, Isaac Davidson, —— Stringfield, James Dodd, John Duff, William Settle, Franklin Settle, the founder and proprietor of Old Rocky Hill, Jonathan Jewell on Barren River, Joseph Lewis, George W. Page, Simeon White, a soldier of the war of 1812-15, William Walden, Obadiah Britt, Joseph Henderson, William Glazebrook, —— Grubbs, James Williams, father of John and Matthew Williams; Thomas Coleman, a soldier of the Revolution, who was in the battles of Eutaw, Cowpens, &c. He was present and saw Mrs. Motts house burned. The British had taken possession of her dwelling, and the American forces could not dislodge them. After a consultation they came to the conclusion the only way to rid themselves of them, was to burn the house. They advised with Mrs. Mott, who directed them to set fire to it immediately, although it contained nearly all her possessions. Such was the patriotism of the Revolution.

William Depp at an early day settled close to Haiden Trigg, on the afterwards Clayton race track. He lived there a number of years, then moved to Glover's Creek where he died. He was the

father of our esteemed citizens, Peter and Joel W. Depp, besides several other children.

On Boyd's Creek Daniel Curd, the surveyor of Barren County, and the son-in-law of Haiden Trigg, made his second settlement, (his first having been on the north side of Beaver Creek, near Harilah P. Crump) at the place on which Alanson Trigg, his brother in-law, lived and died. Above him, Ambrose Barlow, Joshua Barlow, Mrs. —— Galloway, her sons George and Joseph; the Mansfields higher up the creek; John O. Morrison, Christopher Tompkins, Judge of the Barren Circuit Court, the Tolles, Thomas Bransford, Thomas and Stephen Beauchamp, Jesse Wells, Holman Slayton, Daniel Snoddy—the same who applied to H. F. Greenwood, Justice of the Peace, to post a hog. Greenwood was a wit, a poet, lawyer, Notary Public and bank clerk. The following is a copy of his post note which he returned to the clerk's office of Barren county court, *verbatim et literatim:*

TAKEN up for the legal bounty, on Boyd's Creek in Barren County, by our good neighbor Daniel Snoody, a barrow hog with spotted body; while though once a pig, is now I'm told about eighteen months or two years old, marked in his right ear with a slit, and both his ears with an underbit. Appraised by men of honest dealings to the enormous sum of fifteen shillings.

H. F. GREENWOOD, J. P.

OCT. 16TH, 1819.

It has been said, the note on account of its originality, was published all over the United States, also in London, England.

Settled on Fallen Timber, a branch of Skegg's Creek—Moses, and other Pedens, Jas. Foster, Rev. Andrew Nuckols, a Baptist preacher, Wm. Bell, William and other Glovers, William Bailey, the Nichols', Burchs, Patrick McManns, Perkins', Robert Dougherty, Big William Renick, B. T. Dickerson, John Hammil, John and Stephen Bennett, Big William Anderson, Joseph Higdon, Rev. Ishmael Higdon, the Pursleys, Thomas Christmas, Joseph Dougherty, James Willis, Thomas Ronzee, Samuel Marshall. Jesse Tony, of Boyd's Creek, was a pleasant, agreeable man, social and exceedingly fond of his cup and jokes. The following lines of the poet will present him to our readers:

"Old King Cole was a jolly old soul,
And a jolly old soul was he,
He called for his pipe, he called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three."

Other settlements were made upon Skegg's Creek by Col. William Loving, William Moran, William and John Adams, William Page, Lawrence Gillock, James Gillock, Rev. John H. Baker, the

Carters, James Fisher, Wilburns, Denhams, Biggers, Quigleys, Nichols, Joseph Wooten.

Not being able, at this late day to distinguish the settlements made upon Peter's and other creeks and on Big Barren Riven, we give them collectively. They were made by Dr. A. D. Roberts, the Carvers, the Elmores, Goodmans, Beavers, Richard Fulcher, Fishers, Richard Bailey, Bewleys, the Whitneys, Tinsleys, Uriah McCleland, Isaac and Eramus Tracy, James Frazier, Youngs, Middletons, Beams, James Barton, Brooms, George Bush, Sanders', Francis', Reuben Franklin, Bratchers, Bridges, Tomlins, McGinness', Capt. Jacob Peck, the Woods, Asa Ellis, Col. William Ellis, Clifton Rodes, Leonard H. Maury, the Smiths and Obadiah Wade.

Among the earliest settlers in that part of Monroe County taken off of Barren County, were Thomas Combs, Col. Hugh Brown, Col. Samuel Carpenter, Jacob Goodman, Col. James Flippin, Thomas Flippin, Esq., Col. James Chism, Rev. John Longdon, Rev. John Mulkey, Rev. Jacob Chism, Samuel Marrs, Nathan Breed, William Howard, Thomas Means, Rev. Philip Mulkey, Capt. George Bushong, Henry Bushong, John G. Bailey, Ben Gist, Daniel Hestand, Richard Bray, Jacob Lough (Low), Welcome Martin, Benjamin Halsell, John Martin, his twin brother William Martin, Franklin Hill, William Maxey, grandfather of Sam Bell Maxey, now a member of the U. S. Senate from Texas, Joseph Hall, Buck Andrews, Col. David Hardin, —— Kays, Joseph Wooten, Edward Purcell, the father of our Dr. Purcell, Samuel and James Wilson, the McPhersons, Howard Mercer, Gideon Mayfield.

On the north side of Beaver Creek, Abel Hainon, Rev. John Howe, Daniel Curd, Havilah P. Crump, William and Henry Renick, Edward Young, Isaac Wren, Moses Cox, Robert Field, Joel Yancey, Frederick Smith, Elisha Deweese, Andrew Beard, John Jones, Thomas Maggard, John King, Joseph and Solomon Dunnagan, Shadrach Garison, John Rotan. At Blue Spring Grove, John Robertson, the Roberts, Hugh McMahan, Henry Cook, John Burks, Thomas Hardy, James Howell, William Edwards, Alexander Edwards, Cader Edwards, Gabriel Ament. At Bear Wallow, Philip Maxey, adjacent thereto David Garvin, Robert Garnett, Wm. Douglass.

On Beaver Creek above the Columbia Road, including the sinks of Beaver, and surrounding country: McCoy, Francis Latimer, —— Cochran, George Douglass, father of William and Samuel Douglass, John and Hugh Smith, Esekiel Newland, James Renick, David Crawford, Levi Newberry, James Neville, John and Sherod

Bybee, William Bell, Thomas Evans, Leonard Hall, the Woods. Above, on the Columbia Road, John Crow, in the same neighborhood, Cornelius Deweese, Sam Malone, Richard Waggener and sons, John Granger (Crenshaw), Thompson Crenshaw, Wm. Bishop, Richard Shirley, who killed two panthers on his plantation; others were heard day and night, screaming around his home. In those days—1800 to 1804—persons carried their guns with them everywhere, even to meeting to protect themselves against Indians and wild animals.

The Dales, Edward Gill, Stephen Ratliff, the Askews, the Jaggers, the Dewitts. At the head of the sinks of Beaver Creek, lived John Scott, the first settler.

On the head waters of Marrowbone, Skegg's, No Bob and Glover's creeks, settled Obadiah White, Michael Branstetter, Joseph Harvey, Wm. I. Pace, Philip V. Young, John S. Gee, George and Reuben Dooley, Wm. Smith, called "America," Wm. Nunn, Ambrose Huffman, Wm. Barnett, Pleasant Whitlow, Henry Byram, Clement Hill, —— Harper, Stephen Franklin, the Wittys, Lee and McCann Bybee, John Henry and Absalom Tudor. The Tudors were said to be descendants of the Royal family of Tudors of Great Britain. The portrait of Henry the Seventh of England, as seen in Hume's "History of England," is a perfect likeness of Absalom Tudor, which circumstance confirms in a great measure the tradition; however, their general conduct and deportment which were noble, are an equally strong proof. They were noted for their reticence upon the subject, as well as their humility and quiet demeanor. Their address, their manners, the tasteful arrangement of their houses, their groves of sugar trees, (which in those days were considered noble trees), their hightoned honor and gentlemanly conduct toward all, especially their hospitality indicated their noble lineage.

On No Bob Creek, above and below the road to Tompkinsville, settled the three brothers, John, William and Walter Courts, Joseph Tunstall, his sons Joseph T. and Leonard H. Tunstall, —— Huffman, —— Holsclaw, Joseph and John Ritter, the last was the father of the late, much esteemed and lamented John W. Ritter, a good lawyer of long standing, and Judge of the late Criminal and Equity Court for this district; David Lyon and the Wilsons.

The center of the next settlement above was Edmund Rogers', near Edmunton. Around him were the Clarks, Rev. Robert Stockton, Abner Hamilton, Noab Barton, Mrs. Rogers, the mother of Bird and Dr. George Rogers, John Parish, John Pool, the Reads,

the Terrys, Bird Rogers, the father of the highly esteemed William B. Rogers, —— Cox, McInteers, Sampson Jones, Maj. James Carter, the Thompsons, the Andersons, the Leepers, the Hills, the Runnions, the Harpers, the Twymans, William Frogget. The Courts', Tunstalls, Pools, Rogers', Stocktons, Hamiltons and others had many beautiful daughters. These two neighborhoods, No Bob and Edmunton, from relationship and other causes, affiliated, visited and associated more together than any other neighborhoods in the county. They had frequent social and dancing parties. The older ones would dance the old Virginia jigs and reels to the great admiration of the younger portion of the company, while the latter delighted in the light fantastic toe. Alas! those jovial hospitable and kind people are nearly all gone. We must except Rev. Robert Stockton, Abner Hamilton and their families from dancing, at least those of them who were members of churches. Church members did not dance in those good days. The Stocktons were Baptists, and the Hamiltons Presbyterians.

The Gillilands made settlements near Poplar Log meeting house, in the southern part of the county. Jacob Wilson purchased their settlements, and afterwards sold them, with other lands adjoining, to David M. Taylor, who now lives there and has done so for many years.

About 1811-12 Joseph Warder settled, with a large family of children, on Beaver Creek where the Columbia Road crosses it. John, Walter and William, his sons, were Baptist preachers. His other sons, Joseph and Henry, with his sons-in-law, Alexander, Evans, Zacheus Quesenberry, a Methodist preacher, and Clement Hitch settled near him. Not long before, or afterwards, other Quesenberrys, the Bryans, Willis', and Thornton Settle located above on the creek.

In naming the early settlers, we may have omitted to mention some of them, and others we may not have located accurately.

This and the preceding number embrace many settlements made between the years 1802-12. The population of Barren County in 1810 was 4,784.

Chapter VIII

After a weary pilgrimage over the county, we return to Glasgow to narrate the changes which have occurred in the place of our nativity.

Here, at that early day, the same as in the county, the screams of the panther and the howling of the wolf were often heard; and all were fearful of the deadly hug of the bear, and the fangs and claws of the wild cat. Reports of their vicinity were heard daily, and many of our citizens would hurriedly arm themselves for the combat, proceed to hunt and meet their enemy, sometimes with success, at others with a failure. One day it was reported a bear with her cubs was in a hollow tree near town, and that one of them had fallen to the ground. A company was soon raised of a few men and boys, armed with guns, butcher knives, axes, &c. They proceeded at once to the spot, near by which the cub was found. The mother and the other one were captured by cutting down the tree.

We resume the account of Glasgow's pioneers and their occupations. John Matthews built his cabin and blacksmith's shop opposite the ell of the Shirley House, on the west side of Race Street, extended. He brought with him an Englishman, whose name is not recollected, a fine black and locksmith. As soon as Matthews procured workmen, he built a good sized hewn log house, two stories high, on the ground on which the Shirley House stands, and opened a tavern, the first in town. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Thomas Mayfield, who married his daughter, Polly. About 1818, Thomas Mayfield built the Shirley House, but being ruined by securityship he was obliged to sell it to pay another's debt. Before he took the Matthews House, he built a large log house with brick chimneys, back of the dwellings burned on the square last year, which he occupied as a dwelling and store. It burned down about 1805, consuming nearly all his furniture, merchandise, &c. It was the first house burned in Glasgow.

Henry Miller built his cabin on the northeast side of Main Street, about midway between Green and Main Cross streets, in which Dr. Henry Miller was born, November 1st, 1800. Another log house for his second dwelling, immediately above the frame house occupied by James Depp, the latter house he also erected. The nails used in building it were made in this town by Peter and John Frank. A frame store house on the same side of the square; two brick houses, one (now) Mrs. Dodd's, the other the adjoining

house, in which he lived, burned last year. He also built a large two-story frame house on the ground on which the brick house stands, occupied by Charles Terry, Cheek & Williams, and others. Sterrett and Harsh formerly occupied it as a dwelling and store.

About 1801 or '2, Thomas Dickinson built a large hewn log house on Race Street, immediately below Henry Crutcher's frame house. He opened and kept a first-rate house of entertainment for a number of years. His sign was a black horse painted on both sides of a large square board, swung on a tall post. Before his house was a long porch, which extended nearly the full length of the front.

A few years after John Gorin had built his house on the square, he was induced (as he had previously been to open a small store for the accommodation of the settlers,) to receive and entertain visitors and travelers and take boarders. After a few years he closed, and built the house where Dr. Trabue now lives. He farmed until he sold to G. W. Trabue, who added to it the front buildings and made some other changes.

In 1816 Josiah Moss and family moved to this place from Greensburg and opened a tavern in the Dickinson house, now gone. They kept an excellent house. Afterwards he established the Glasgow Hotel, where he remained, giving general satisfaction, until his death in 1853. He raised a large and respected family of young men and women, all of whom, except his son Green, who remained single, married well. His children married in the Trigg, Murrell, Terry, Edmunds, Ellis, Barrick, Rev. Hervey Woods, Mitchell and Pollard families.

John Matthews, Jr., built the frame house on the corner of Race and Washington streets, (now standing.) He had previously married Juda Pickett. He opened a tavern—the fourth one—at an early date. There the young people frequently indulged in their favorite pastime, dancing—the same as they had done at his father's and Dickinson's. These balls often occurred during the day. He was in 1817 succeeded by W. S. Lampton, who kept a good house for several years, when he returned to Columbia, Ky., whence he came. He had the first billiard table in Glasgow in 1817. He was followed by John Bybee in 1826, (the father of Fleming and John Bybee, now dead, and our genial, kind and respected fellow-citizen, Wilburn Bybee, a member of the firm of Ashby & Bybee, now a justice of the peace and public administrator.) Since the death of John Bybee, the house has been occupied by several persons as a boarding house, now by Mr. Scrivener.

About the year 1807 or '8, John Matthews, Jr., built a two-story frame house on or near the ground on which stands the printing office of Edward Y. Kilgore.

In 1817 Wm. Douglass opened a tavern house on the square between Gorin & Bryan's store and Trigg & Hawkins' bank. He was succeeded by Col. Hicks, who was followed by James Stephens, whose daughter, by the by, was a beautiful dancer. She married James Merry, and they had a house full of beautiful daughters who married well. After him came George W. Holland. Charles Harvey was the next one; all of whom kept good houses. The house was built by Dr. James H. Rice, a son of the remarkable Rev. David Rice, a member of the convention which formed our first constitution.

The first trustees of Glasgow were Haiden Trigg, Isaac Robertson, Daniel Curd, William Welsh, John McFerran, John Cole, John Moss, John Matthews and Abel Hennon.

William Welsh, one of the above trustees, erected a tan-yard near the turnpike leading to Bardstown, this side of Beaver Creek, near where the poor-house stood. He was the first person married in Glasgow; he married Betsey Matthews. He had three children by his wife. About 1805 he disappeared, went to parts unknown and was never heard of here. His wife after many years married James Giddings, a clever man.

Several other tanneries were soon established in the county, Culp's in town being the most extensive.

We have been furnished by W. W. Smith, a grandson of William Smith (America,) mentioned heretofore, the following legendary notes kept by the family: Thirty-eight years ago, and until within fifteen or twenty years, on a slight elevation forty or fifty yards below his spring, on the east bank of the branch, stood a tall smooth red beech, on which was carved in elegant letters and numerals the following inscription, "J. Gorin, 1798." Said spring is about one and one-fourth miles southwest of Glasgow, near the old Mayfield Road to Bowling Green. The tree was preserved for many years by his father, David C. Smith, now dead, known by many of us. The tree was ignorantly or accidentally cut down. His grandfather, William Smith, ("Whole America," as he called himself and as known by all,) was born in Amherst County, Virginia, September 20th, 1772, emigrated to and located on the head waters of Little Barren River, near (now) Ray's Cross Roads, in the fall of 1805. He engaged in farming and hunting. He was a welcome visitor to all cabins, which were few in those days, on

account of his pleasant jokes, good humor, and often for his supply of wild meat.

I will be pardoned for stating here, before he died he gave to each of his children, and they were numerous, a large family Bible. His sons John C., David C., Jeremiah M. and George Smith, have lived among us and were much respected citizens.

Wm. Smith, in some measure to protect his pigs and hogs from wolves and other wild animals, besides his dog, reared and kept a large, heavily tusked stag hog. One severe Winter Mr. Smith had two sows with young pigs on the ridge on which he lived occupying separate beds. He missed pigs from one or the other beds every morning. From signs, however, he could see his stag had not proved unfaithful, but had repeatedly passed from one bed to the other in his efforts to protect the pigs. He determined to assist his stag, and accordingly the next morning before daylight started out, armed and equipped with gun, shot pouch and butcher-knife, intending, if possible, to kill the wolf. When he arrived near the place, he found his stag and the other hogs hotly engaged with a very large wolf. The combat was furious. His wolfship had not captured a pig, but he had crippled one. "Whole America" on account of the pea-vine and cane had to shoot at some distance through the cane and by starlight. He had fired six times before he wounded the wolf sufficiently to disable him. By this time it was daylight, and he thought he would reload and finish him. In reloading the seventh time he choked his gun which caused him much delay. All this time his wife was at home getting her breakfast and felt very anxious as she heard the several shots. When firing ceased she became alarmed, as her husband did not return. She pondered a moment and concluded he was engaged in mortal combat with Indians instead of wolves. She dropped her cooking utensils, and leaving her three or four little children, accompanied by her little dog, "Pen," (bench-kneed) she flew to reach her husband and solve the mystery, and, if necessary, to assist him as best she could. She soon reached the place and was much relieved to find no Indians. Her little dog by her side ran eagerly to the wolf as if determined to slay him at once. The wolf, who could use his fore legs and claws disdainfully, seized and tossed him to the top of the cane. He came heavily down and without delay made his retreat to the house concluding, perhaps—

"That he who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

After much difficulty "Whole America" succeeded in reloading his

gun, shot the wolf in the head, which killed him. Mrs. Smith used the skin as floor rug on which she sat her children to protect them from cold; but as long as the poor dog lived he was afraid of it, and as soon as it was spread upon the floor he would precipitately leave the room.

Chapter IX

CHURCHES

Up to the year 1880 there were no churches of any denomination in Glasgow. The Presbyterians, at that period, formed the largest body of christians. Among the number were Rev. John Howe and wife, who lived on Beaver Creek three and one-half miles from town, John McFerran and wife, Joseph Ralston and his wife, sister to Mrs. Howe, Edward Young, Samuel Wren, William Logan, the County Court clerk, John Jones, Francis Latimer and family, Mr. McCoy and family, Mr. Cochran, John and Hugh Smith and families, Mrs. Ann Barlow, wife of Ambrose Barlow, and the mother of our much respected citizen, Hon. John S. Barlow, and others. They felt greatly the deprivation of church privileges, and resolved to constitute a church in town. In this determination they had the hearty co-operation of the citizens of town and the adjacent country.

Isaac Robertson, the lawyer, gave the lot on which the Presbyterian church now stands. He never made a deed to it. A large, substantial hewn log house was soon erected, covered with shingles. It contained three doors, one in each end, another midway of the house in the front. The pulpit was in the back part of the house opposite the main door in the front. There were three broad logs, from twelve to eighteen inches square placed across the square of the building as girders. They answered for seats as well as the hewn benches below.

When completed the church was organized, and the Rev. John Howe chosen minister, and William Logan, clerk. Mr. Howe presided over the church in this place for several years. The members increased rapidly, and many able and eloquent ministers from a distance frequently officiated in it, among the number were Dr. Blackburn, David Rice and the Clelands. Among many others after Mr. Howe, were Rev. John Kerr and Rev. Hervey Woods. The Presbyterian log house was after many years substituted by a brick church on the same ground, near the middle of the lot, in a southwardly direction from the present neat brick church which was built in the year 1873. The present Presbyterian pastor is Rev. Wm. G. White. The number of communicants, thirty-nine.

It was in the log house from 1802 to '4, the citizens of this town and surrounding country, witnessed those most extraordinary of all religious exercises, jerks, barking and trances. They originated in Logan County, Ky., about 1800, with the great Revival

which soon reached this county and spread all over the country. They occurred most frequently at large meetings, but sometimes even at the homes of persons. The women in those primitive days plaited their hair and looped it up with combs. Soon after they commenced jerking, which affected the head, neck, arms and body, their combs would fly out of their hair, and the latter would crack as loud as a wagon whip. Here we will state a case which we witnessed in this place one summer's Sunday morning. A young man, neatly dressed, named Robert Jamison, was seen coming down Main Street. He stopped in the middle of the street opposite John Gorin's house. A crowd of boys soon collected around him. He said he had walked from his father's seven miles off, and was going to the meeting house "to make fun of the jerkers." A protracted meeting was going on at the time. Jamison was followed by the boys through the woods which lay between the public square and the meeting house, he entered the building which was crowded with men and women, many of whom had come from a distance, while the boys remained in front of the door. In a short time he came out wonderfully exercised, jerking as if he would throw his head and arms off and foaming at the mouth. He fell down close to the door under a thorn bush and rolled over in the wallow made by the hogs. He continued there a minute or so, then rose up and with hands uplifted barking like a dog darted through the woods to a creek a half mile off. He stopped a short distance from the creek at the root of a standing tree, his hands reaching up still barking, and looking up the tree, he said, "I have treed the devil." The jerks prevailed at the same time at Mt. Tabor, all other meeting houses in this section of country, at Harrodsburg, and, in fact, nearly all over the country. They were entirely involuntary on the part of those subject to them.

The Presbyterians also built a church on the north side of Beaver Creek, above the Edmunton Road, near Mr. Latimer's called the "Latimer Meeting House." Mr. Howe was the minister before he moved to town. The church had a large membership. The house is now gone, and no Presbyterians live in the neighborhood. The same denomination had a church on Mill Creek, in or near Tompkinsville; also preaching in Bird's school house near Bell's tavern.

The log church of the Presbyterians was the only one in Glasgow for nearly a quarter of a century. Very few ministers of other denominations ever occupied the pulpit. The Court-house was occasionally used by a Methodist or a Baptist, though for a long time there were so few of the two denominations last men-

tioned that neither of them could constitute a church. Among the Methodists were Daniel Culp, Mrs. Patsey Taylor, wife of Charles P. Taylor, Dr. J. M. Hansford and his wife, who was a grand niece of Mrs. George Washington.

The Methodists had formed themselves into a distinct body of christians at an early period, though we have not been able to ascertain the date. They increased rapidly after the revival of 1828-29, and in 1830 or '31 built a brick meeting house where D. M. Ashby's tobacco warehouse stands. It was built badly and had to be pulled down, and the present one on Main Street was erected in 1856. The Methodists here have enjoyed the advantage of listening to the eloquence of Bishop McKendree, Bascom, Stamper, Maffitt, Campbell, Lindsay, Peter Cartwright, Dr. Pierce, Silas Lee, Dr. Sehon, and many others. They have now for their presiding elder, Rev. E. S. Sehon, D. D.; Rev. W. W. Lambuth their preacher in charge. Number of members—eighty-two adults, twenty-four infants.

The Baptists had no organized church in Glasgow until 1818, when they instituted an informal one. We give substantially the minutes of their formation in town.

"First church meeting recorded second Saturday in February, 1818, Rev. William Warder chosen Moderator and William Logan, clerk. At this meeting Elizabeth Gorin, Sally Bush, Susan Grinstead and Elizabeth Richardson were received by letters. Richard Garnett was set apart as deacon in the church in addition to Wm. Logan, second Saturday in April, 1822, at which time, on account of the removal of William Warder, Rev. Peter Bainbridge was elected pastor, and at the same time W. T. Bush, Henry Crutcher, Richard Garnett and William Shirley were appointed to solicit subscriptions and to have built a house of public worship, as soon as a sufficient sum was obtained. Bainbridge continued pastor until October 2, 1825. Rev. Jacob Lock was then called to attend until the pulpit was otherwise supplied. Richard Garnett, William Logan, and George W. Trabue were appointed to hear him preach the first sermon May, 1826. J. W. Davis was chosen moderator January, 1829. In July, 1831, Thomas Scrivener. Rev. Jacob Lock made pastor September, 1832.

The church was constituted, the church covenant and constitution adopted May, 1834, signed William Warder, M. W. Hall, W. Logan, Sally Logan, G. W. Trabue, Jesse Grinstead, Mary Baugh, The presbyters were Rev. Jacob Lock, Ralph Petty, Cornelius Deweese and John Warder. Rev. James Lock was made assistant

pastor in 1841. Rev. James M. Pendleton was called August, 1842. In October, 1849, R. W. Thomas was made pastor; Rev. S. P. Forgy from 1853 to 1858; May, 1859, N. G. Terry was called to the pastoral care of the church, and frequently thereafter. He was pastor at the time Rev. Earnest Petri, the present one, was called. Membership of the Baptist church at the present time, three hundred and eight. They erected their brick church on Green Street in 1849-50. They have had here many able visiting ministers, such as Rev. Jacob Creath, Vardecan, Dr. Waller, Carter Tarrant and others. The last mentioned was one of the first Baptist ministers and pioneers of this county.

The Cumberland Presbyterians organized a church in Glasgow about 1829. However, they never built a meeting house, and from upwards of a hundred members only about a half dozen remain. Their first minister was Rev. J. W. Davis, who joined the Baptist and afterwards the Christians. He was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Weedon. At the present time they have no minister here.

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian order, first came to Glasgow in 1823, and preached in the brick ell of the frame house occupied by Mrs. John H. Gorin. A church was organized in 1830, and in 1837 the Christians erected their meeting house on Green Street. The present number of members in town, one hundred and thirty-eight. They have no minister at present.

The colored people have three churches in town, namely, the Baptist, Christian and the Methodist. The Baptist minister, Rev. Peter Murrell; number of members, about three hundred. Rev. —— Campbell, minister of the Christians; number of members, about one hundred and fifty. Methodist minister, Rev. —— Bivins; number of members, about one hundred and twenty-five. Their meeting houses here have all been built since 1855 or '56.

We will give an account of the Baptist Church in Barren County up to 1810 in so far as we have been able to ascertain from the minutes of the Green River Association.

The first session of that Association was held at Trammel Creek meeting house, in Green County, on Saturday, November 1, 1800; ten churches were represented. Beaver Creek (afterwards Mount Tabor), by Carter Tarrant, Jacob Lock, Henry Brinton and John Murphy. Sinks of Beaver Creek by Robert Stockton, Robert Smith, William Bishop. Barren Church, Richard Skaggs, Isaac Dale, Henry McGee. Mill Creek—John Mulky; three hundred and thirty-one members were reported. Members of the churches in Barren County, to-wit: Beaver Creek, 87; Sinking Creek, 49; Sinks

of Beaver Creek, 37; Barren, 22; Mill Creek, 42; total number, 238. The ministers present were Carter Tarrant, Robert Stockton, Jacob Lock, Alexander Davidson and John Mulky.

Second session was held at the Sinks of Beaver Creek, at the Dripping Spring meeting house, in Barren County, Ky., on Saturday, July 25, 1801. Nineteen churches were represented, with the addition of Roaring River and others. Trace Creek and Bethel were new in Barren. The name of Beaver Creek was changed to Mount Tabor, and Sinks of Beaver Creek to Dripping Spring. Meeting houses were built at both places, there having been none there previously. Whole number of members, one thousand and sixty-nine; baptized in Barren County, two hundred and forty-three; ministers from Barren County, eight; received by letter, seventy-two; whole number in Barren, four hundred and thirty-two.

Third session was held at Mill Creek meeting house in Barren County, July 31, 1802. There were represented thirty congregations; eleven ministers were present; seven churches and four ministers from Barren County reported; whole number, one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-tree. Number in Barren, five hundred and eighty-eight; several visiting members were present.

Fourth session was held in Green County, July 23, 1803. Upwards of thirty churches represented; ten from Barren County; whole number of members, one thousand, six hundred and seventy-one; whole number in Barren, seven hundred and thirty-three.

John Mulkey was a Unitarian and he and his church, or most of them, withdrew in the fall of 1805, or spring of 1806 from the Baptist Church, and they were called Mulkyites by outsiders. It is believed to have been the first scism of the Baptists in Barren County.

Fifth session was held at the Sinking Creek meeting house, in Warren County, July 28, 1804. Thirty-eight churches were represented; eleven from Barren; total number of members, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six. Twelve or fifteen ministers from Barren. At this session the Green River Association was divided, leaving Barren with Green River Association.

Sixth session was held at Mount Tabor, July 27, 1805. Eighteen churches were represented; eight from Barren; whole number of members, nine hundred and twenty.

Seventh session met at Upper Difficult meeting house, July 26, 1806. Eighteen churches represented; ten from Barren; total number of members, nine hundred and twenty.

Eighth session was held at Blue Spring meeting house, fourth

Saturday in July, 1807. Eighteen churches represented; eight from Barren; whole number of members, eight hundred and seventy-eight. Rev. Alexander Davidson died soon after the eight session of the Green River Association.

Ninth session met at Glover's Creek meeting house, fourth Saturday in July, 1808. Whole number of members, eight hundred and sixty-four; members from Barren, four hundred and nine; eighteen churches represented; ten from Barren.

Tenth session met in Warren, fourth Saturday in July, 1809. Whole number of members, eight hundred and twenty-seven; Barren members, three hundred and forty-seven; twenty-one churches represented; fourteen from Barren.

In the summer of 1808 the first graveyard in Glasgow was laid off on the Presbyterian lot, near the church. Only one death had occurred previously, that of an infant, which had been buried at John McFerran's, two miles from town. Three grown persons were buried in it in 1808. There are a number of private burying grounds in and adjacent to town. Last month (April, 1876), a cemetery was dedicated near the Glasgow depot. The originators and founders of it were the Glasgow Lodge, No. 65, of the I. O. O. F.

Chapter X

We continue with pleasure the building of Glasgow, after a friendly dissertation upon the churches of Glasgow, and some account of the Baptist Church of Barren County.

Those early christians had their difficulties and trials as well as we. Their ministers frequently met with hardships in passing from neighborhood to neighborhood, came in contact with querulous men, such as are to be found in this day. Yet they had their joys and their pleasures—they met brothers and sisters in log cabins, who cheered them on their way, and hospitably spread before them their homely meal (it consisted frequently of bear meat, butter milk and ash cakes), which satisfied the cravings of nature. After prayers of thankfulness for their temporal comforts, they slept sweetly and soundly with easy conscience until daylight awoke them to their labors. Souls were their reward, and not rich livings. They had besides to build meeting-houses, to "visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep themselves unspotted from the world." Long vigils and fasting they kept—in a word they were pioneers in good works of mercy.

We have experienced a melancholy pleasure in renewing our acquaintance with good men and women after a lapse of many, many years, and in being able still to associate with them, and to bring upon the stage of life hundreds of old acquaintances for whom we feel a brotherly regard and kindness beyond the pen of man to describe. Alas! most of them "are gone to that bourne, from which no traveler returns." May I say to you, their descendants, imitate their virtues, their indomitable courage, their honesty and simplicity.

We take up once more the account of the first buildings and pioneers of Glasgow.

The first brick court house mentioned heretofore was built in the year 1806, by Rev. John H. Baker, John and William Adams and Geo. Richardson. Col. Simeon Buford was the contractor. Henry Miller, the principal carpenter, wrote with a fire coal on a smooth slab which had been placed above the seats of the Judges and Magistrates, on which to hang their hats, "Administer laws and be just." The inscription remained perfectly legible as long as the court house stood. Speaking of the court house, reminds us of an incident connected with the buckeye court house. One court night soon after the building had been finished, a stranger exhibited in it a wheel of fortune, on which many cut nine pence,

the amount generally risked by the betters, were lost and won. It was the first and the last wheel of fortune ever seen in Glasgow to our knowledge.

There being no physician in Glasgow, Dr. John Monroe removed here from Virginia in the fall of 1807. He married soon after Lucy Rogers, sister of Dr. George Rogers. He built the frame house and afterwards the brick one on the corner of Washington and Green streets. They stood until lately and occupied the ground on which has been built the store of E. Morris and the Boles houses, occupied by Carden & Ellis, grocers; R. B. Evans' furniture store; Wm. M. McQuown, undertaker, and Cat Pulliam, druggist. William H. Iredell and Thomas Eubank built the one-story brick house on Green Street. C. P. Taylor built the log house on Washington Street, now occupied by Thomas Long. Michael Jones commenced and David Walker finished the Glasgow Hotel.

Joseph Souther bought John Anderson's brick house and blacksmith's shop. In the former he kept the first grocery in town. He afterwards built the brick house, now occupied by Henry Raubold as a dwelling and restaurant, in which he dwelt, and to which he removed his grocery. He took a boat load of produce to the South, and before his return home he died. He married Margaret Barlow, a daughter of Ambrose Barlow. At his death he left a wife and three children—two daughters and one son, Dr. Souther.

Samuel Jordan built the house now the residence of Thomas Dickinson. It has been added to since. William T. Bush built the house now occupied by Dr. Woods and James Murrell. Samuel Roundtree built the adjoining one—burned last year. Winlock and Stockton built the house lately occupied by James Depp; William Mosby the brick house adjoining; Henry Crutcher the brick house occupied by the Deposit Bank, Trigg & Hawkins, bankers, and others. Daniel Culp built the house lately occupied by Gorin & Bryan. Braxton B. Winn, the adjoining brick house, occupied by Bryan & Wood. It has been enlarged and greatly improved. William T. Bush built the brick house on the corner of Main and Green streets, now occupied by G. Y. Buford & Co., and W. C. Reid. It was originally a three story house. John Bird built the house now the residence of Lewis Ganter, on Front Street.

All the houses previously mentioned are believed to have been built before 1820.

The demand for mechanics brought carpenters, cabinet makers, saddlers, shoemakers, watch and clock-makers, tailors, hatters, &c. We will name some of them: Carpenters—Geo. Waters, Isaac Rude, the McDaniels, John Bird, Philip and John Grinstead, Jacob Jones, James Simonton, James Alford, William Nickols, Daniel Smith, Joab Tony, Sebert Wilson, and William C. Wilson. Cabinet makers—Peter C. and Edward Goodall, John H. Anderson, George W. Matthews, James and John Miller, Wm. Cheatham, Daniel Smith, &c. Saddlers—Michael Jones, Joel W. Depp, William Betttersworth, Tom Conor, Thomas F. Harrison, Wilson and Preston Ritter, Thomas Edmunds, James Boisseau and Oba Curd. Shoemakers, besides Thos. Goodall and others already mentioned—James Goodall, —— Moss, George W. Holland, D. and John Wilson, Watch and clock-makers—a Frenchman, name not recollected, William Savage, the first clock maker. Many of his clocks are ticking amongst us now, the finest time-keepers we have. He retired and settled at the Cross roads (Horse Well) in this county, there he kept a tavern, and erected a cotton gin. He was succeeded by Eubank & Jeffries. They afterwards dissolved; Jeffries set up a separate shop, and Joseph and James Eubank, brothers, sons of Joseph Eubank, one of the first settlers, continued the business. They had no superior as natural mechanics anywhere. They were esteemed, honest, upright men by all who knew them. They married sisters, daughters of Thomas Bransford, one of our best citizens; John W. Haydon and others, whose names are not recollected.

Tailors—Charles P. Taylor, Wm. Nickols, Frank J. Rose, Presley N. Donaldson, Levi Rudge, Robert B. Hall, Henson Musgrove, Joseph Logan, Charles Anderson, John Adin, Ab. Ashbrook, Alex. Ewing, Sam Green, John W. Murray. Hatters—after John and Joel Shaw, John Perkins, Tobias Vance, John Tompkins, Samuel Scott (1827,) Elijah Brummal, Moses McMillan, and Joseph Lewis. The manufacture of hats became unprofitable on account of merchants bringing hats to the market, together with the high price of furs. Elijah Brummal, unable to pay his debts, gave his creditors the following notice, which was written by his friend, Henry F. Greenwood, heretofore mentioned.

"I, Elijah Brumal, hatter,
No longer mean the folks to flatter.
Being in debt, out of money and scant of raiment,
By the promises of hats for payment;
Without the means of getting either,
I am resolved in this bad weather

To tramp the country up and down,
Until I find some better town,
Where I may live more at my ease,
And have fewer fools to please
Than I have in this devilish place,
Where hundreds dun me to my face."

Tanners—James M. Culp, Daniel Taylor. Blacksmiths—Jos. Souther, Thomas Dunnagan, John Dunnagan, (also a bell maker,) Wm. Browning, John Duncan, George T. Dearing, Thomas Dickinson. Merchants' clerks—Samuel Wickware, Samuel Carpenter, James Brooks, Matthew Williams, afterwards merchant, and father of our much esteemed citizen, Dr. Wm. A. Williams, Willis A. Bush, afterwards merchant, manufacturer, and a preacher of the Christian order; John Fox, Charles Matthews, Thos. H. Mosby, Alanson Trigg, Henry Eubank, Carey A. Snoddy, Horatio Cleland, George W. Trabue, Pleasant Matthews, B. B. Crump, John Garnett, John Brookie, Samuel Murrell, James Murrell, Robert Murrell, David Cannon, Walter Bagby, Albert B. Crutcher, D. M. Ashby, and many others.

Merchants—J. H. and A. Rice, Wm. T. Bush, Wm. Mosby, Henry Crutcher, Wm. West, Bartlett L. Graves, John Courts, John Chambers, Mrs. Chalia Trotter, Horatio Cleland, J. and W. Baugh, T. B. Monroe, Monroe & Butler, J. and F. Gorin, Wade & Arnett, Roberts & Camp, Winlock & Stockton, W. R. McFerran & Co., J. and J. C. Hall, B. B. Winn, Paul Shirley, Wm. H. Iredell, N. and H. Dodd, Bush & Warder, —— Perviance, Pleasant Matthews, Wm. Garvin, Porter & Garvin, H. P. and S. Murrell, Daniel Culp, B. B. and B. N. Crump, James Murrell, Crutcher & Trabue, Robert Murrell, Crump, Curd & Trigg, Haiden T. Curd, Trabue & Bagby, Thomas H. Mosby, William Shirley, Shirley & Snoddy, Carel A. Snoddy & Son, Samuel Murrell, Jr., A. B. Crutcher, Thomas J. Helm, George W. Trabue, James Trabue.

Painters—R. D. Maupin, Richardson Eubank, Wm. Sanders. Painters and chair-makers—James Merry and Thomas Eubank.

Bricklayers—Samuel Jordan, —— Grubbs, Robert Ralston, Josiah Renfro, Dennis Cochran, John Smith, William A. Shirley, James Thompson.

The pioneers brought all their salt on pack horses from Mann's Lick, in Bullitt County, until after 1805, when it was brought in wagons and sold here as high as five dollars a bushel as late as 1809 or '10.

Before and after Dr. Baldwin and Overton left here, the elder Mrs. John Matthews administered her herbs to the sick and cured

all except one infant. She was a sensible, strong-minded woman from Virginia, and had, as was common in those days, an inexhaustible fund of ghost and witch stories, with which she frequently amused and alarmed the youngsters of the town until late at night.

Following Dr. John P. Monroe, were Dr. John P. Wagnon, who married Jane Martin, daughter of William Martin, Drs. William Gray, Joseph W. Crockett, R. H. Paris, Peter Bainbridge, R. P. Gist, George Rogers, Joseph B. Stockton, Henry Miller, James M. Gorin, Hiram Jett, James M. Martin, Reuben B. Garnett, J. M. Hansford.

We have previously stated that Joseph Souther purchased John Anderson's brick house. The latter then removed with his family to the barrens, built the brick house on the Nashville and Lexington Road, and there carried on the blacksmith's trade. He had several sons of respectable character and excellent habits, and two or three daughters. One of his sons, John, studied and practiced law. He was a very promising young man, but unfortunately died just as his eloquence, erudition and legal abilities were achieving for him a name, one that might have been spoken of with Clay, Crittenden, George Nicholas and Isham Talbott. He married Miss Walker, a daughter of William Walker, formerly of this county, but who died in Allen, at Scottville. The eldest sister of young John Anderson, Polly, married Gen. Ambrose Kirtley, now of Edmonson County. They are still living, though quite old, and are highly respected.

About 1805 a lad, now living, who was playing about sunset at the house where Elijah Haydon lived on Water Street, first discovered, near where Mrs. Ganter now lives, on Front Street, a large luminous body which lit up the whole heavens, apparently about fifty yards above the earth. Sparks were flying from it, the same as are frequently seen from the chimney of a blacksmith's shop, and it appeared to approach the boy. He ran with all his speed, occasionally casting his eyes behind him. It moved so slowly he reached John Gorin's house on the square before the meteor, and informed the family of it. It was the size of a man's body, at least six feet long, with sparks thickly emitting from it. It passed over the square diagonally, then near Richard Garnett's house. It was seen by him and his family, as it was by other families in town, and again by others after it passed below Garnett's. Whether it bursted or what became of it was never known.

EARTHQUAKES AND COMETS

It was in 1811 the earthquakes were felt and the comet beheld. The first shock of the earthquake was terrible. It occurred in the night. The houses rocked, the furniture and chairs it seemed were tossed around the house, and men, women and children were almost frightened out of their senses. The second was felt at breakfast time, and was similar to the first. All was confusion and dismay. Few, if any, of our citizens had ever felt an earthquake before, and though the oldest people understood what it was, their consternation was so great they knew not what was to come next. There were many other shocks, all light. They were not minded, as repetition familiarizes us to most things.

The comet, accompanied by its long tail, appeared in the northwest before or after the earthquakes. Its appearance, together with the battle of Tippecanoe, produced a state of mind more easily imagined than described. Some firmly believed the world was soon to be in a flame of fire, and the day for which all other days were made would soon make its advent. Others said we were to have war, and the women and children were generally affrightened. The day of Judgment did not come, but war, cruel war, barbarous war, for many men, women and children were killed, tomahawked and scalped.

Chapter XI

TROOPS

In 1812 a call was made by that venerable, veteran Governor, Isaac Shelby, for volunteers to go to the aid of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who, in 1811 had fought the battle of Tippecanoe against the Indians commanded by Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet. A company of six months' infantry volunteered in this county, It was commanded by Capt. James Hall, afterwards Colonel. Edmund Hall, his brother, Lieutenant, afterwards commissioned Lieutenant in the U. S. A., and William Marsh, a merchant, Ensign. Among the privates in the company were Pleasant Matthews, George Jameson, Samuel Martin and brother, of Glasgow. There was no fighting; the men served their term, at the termination of which they returned to their homes. While they were in service the citizens of Barren County elected Capt. James Hall, on account of his gallantry and patriotism, a member of the House of Representatives of our Legislature. He returned in time to serve his country, honorably, in the civil as well as in the military service.

The same year another call was made by the Governor for more volunteers, mounted men for sixty days, and two companies volunteered. One was commanded by Capt. James Forbes. In this company were Wm. Thompson, (the honest lawyer,) George W. Trabue, Henry Gorin, Mahlon Hall, Alanson Trigg, Geo. Richardson and James Carter, son of Maj. James Carter. The other was commanded by Capt. Job Glover. The names of the other officers are not recollected. These last Kentucky troops were under Gen. Samuel Hopkins. They were at Busrow, Vincennes, and in the circumjacent country, but they could find no Indians, and returned home without laurels. Robert Hindman, a private in this company, was accidentally killed during the campaign.

In 1813 a further call for volunteers, mounted men, to join the northern army, was made by Gov. Shelby. The militia of the whole county, as had been the case at previous calls, collected at Glasgow. They were formed in two lines about ten feet apart, which extended from Henry Crutcher's corner on Main Street to below Green Street. The Loughs were present with drum and fife, and by their music roused the pride and patriotism of all patriots. They, with several gentlemen who desired to command a company of Barren boys, marched up and down the lines calling for volunteers but without success. When they had all failed to get the required number, John Gorin, afterwards General,

stepped between the ranks and ordered the Loughs to proceed and play "Yankee Doodle." One trip made up the company. John Gorin was elected Captain, Charles Harvery (his son-in-law,) Lieutenant, Joel Franklin (his brother-in-law,) Ensign. Governor Shelby promoted John Gorin, Major; Harvey, Captain, and Joel Franklin, Lieutenant. It is not remembered who was made Ensign in place of Joel Franklin. Among the privates were John Franklin, Jr., George W. Fletcher, James Simonton, —— Humphreys, —— McCoy, —— Hall and Dabney Crenshaw.

The Kentucky troops were under Governor Shelby, the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, by a resolution of the Kentucky legislature and the acquiescence of Gen. Harrison. They were in the battle of the Thames, in which the British were commanded by Gen. Proctor, and the Indians by Tecumseh, the great and celebrated warrior. The latter was killed in the battle, and much contention has grown out of the inquiry, "Who killed him?" The question has never been settled to this day. The friends of Col. Johnson claimed that he killed him, those of Col. William Whitley, an old Indian warrior, that he did; David King's that he was the man, and the same with others. The British and Indians were badly defeated. Several soldiers from this and other counties brought home brass camp kettles as trophies. One from this county brought home a strip of skin about an inch wide and eighteen inches long, for a razor strap, taken, as he said, from the back of Tecumseh.

In 1814 another call was made for troops to go to New Orleans. A sufficient number did not volunteer, and drafting was resorted to in order to make up the deficiency. Thomas Dickinson was drafted. Before we proceed further, the following facts should be related: A traveler stopped at Dickinson's tavern in Glasgow, some years before the time about which we are writing, for his breakfast. He had with him on his horse a small boy seven or eight years old. He was an interesting child, and Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson were attracted to him, especially as the traveler would give no information who the boy was or whence he came. All he would say about him was to give his name—Dennis Cochran. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson had no children, so they prevailed on the man to give them the boy. He left him with the promise that Dickinson would teach him the bricklayer's trade, support and educate him as an apprentice; all of which Dickinson faithfully performed. It was never known who the traveler or Dennis Cochran were. As soon as it was known that Dickinson had been drafted to go to New Orleans, young Cochran rushed into the ranks as a substitute for his foster

father; was accepted, and the company, for his noble conduct, elected him by acclamation, their Ensign.

Thompson Crenshaw was the Captain, afterwards promoted Major; Samuel P. Malone, Lieutenant—promoted Captain. The other officers were promoted according to rank. The Kentucky troops in this section were commanded by Col. Parker, of Allen, and Gen. Thomas. They landed at New Orleans without arms, and were ordered to join the troops on the right bank of the Mississippi. They were then badly armed with indifferent muskets. The British made their attack with a heavy force. The Kentuckians, armed as they were, were compelled to give way. It was reported to General Jackson, "the Kentuckians ingloriously fled." He reported the same to Washington. But on the 8th day of January, 1815, they washed out the slander. The true facts of their retreat were ascertained by General Jackson soon afterwards, but he failed to correct the report, and do justice to the Kentuckians. They returned home and were received as brothers and brave soldiers, as they were.

In some one of those companies above named were Cornelius Huffman, James Wilson, Lewis, John and Harry Franklin, Henry Harris, —— Goodman, —— Huckaby.

A recruiting station established here in 1813 continued til 1815. Capt. Desha, Major; William I. Adair, Lieutenant; E. Hall, and others whose names are not recollected, were the United States officers, who were at different times in command. They had the two young Loughs—John and Thomas—(sons of Solomon Lough,) from the upper end of the county, now Monroe, as drummer and fifer. They had no equal in their line; their music was charming and exciting—it struck every chord of the human heart. At daylight the reveille would call forth every patriot from his slumbers, and wake the mind and heart to love of country. "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and other patriotic tunes would enliven the day. It was glorious to see the officer in command in full dress, his white plume tipped with red, his bright sword drawn, the Loughs following with such music as only they could make, and the recruits marching with firm step and resolute will "to do or die." The Loughs taught Charles and David B. Denton, David and Henry Miller to beat the drum and play the fife.

Our worthy citizen, John (Jack) Lewis, now a citizen of Glasgow, is the only survivor of the battle of New Orleans living in Barren County, as far as we have been able to learn. He is

eighty-three years of age. He went from Mercer County under Col. Gabriel Slaughter and Gen. Adair.

Capt. Joshua Wheeler, of the county of Barren, was one of five hundred men who drove off the English fleet from Craney Island. He is still alive, aged eighty-six, and lives in Barren County. These are the only survivors of the war of 1812-15 now living in this county of whom we know. We are aware the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, formerly a citizen of Barren, was in the war. He however volunteered at Lexington, Ky., in 1812; was a Lieutenant in Capt. John C. Morrison's company, and was present in Dudley's defeat. He was badly wounded, taken prisoner by the Indians and forced to run the gauntlet. For further particulars see Collin's History of Kentucky, vol. 11, page 740. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

ELECTIONS

In the early years of this century there were in this country three precincts, at which the candidates for the legislature received their votes, namely, Glasgow, Pikeville and Tompkinsville. There were three days of election. All would cast their votes at Pikeville and Tompkinsville the first day, then the whole county would assemble at Glasgow the third day to witness the result, which would be known at the close of the polls.

It was at these elections the following practice arose: So soon as the result would be known the whole crowd would rush to the polls, (where the candidates sat to thank their voters as they received a vote) and seize the successful men, on their shoulders and carry them sitting upright around the public square, then to the Big Spring where the elected had provided a barrel of whiskey, enough brown sugar to sweeten it and tin cups. The Big Spring furnished the purest and coolest water; thus delicious toddies were made and drunk with toasts and shouts until all were satisfied and made happy. On one occasion one of the celebrators, an old Virginia gentleman, after many drinks of the toddy, wanted a drink of water to cool his thirst. He made it known, and a friend handed him a tin cup, when he remarked he could drink whiskey out of h—l but not water out of a tin cup.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM BARREN COUNTY

Warren and Barren sent the Senators until 1808—John Curd, of Warren, from 1800-3; Simeon Buford, of Barren, from 1803-7; Robert Dougherty, 1807-11; John Gorin, 1811-15, 20-24; Joel Yancey, 1815-20, 24-27; Robert D. Maupin, 1827-32; Hezekiah P.

Murrell, 1832-36; James Murrell, 1836-40; Asa Young, 1840-44; Ben Mills Crenshaw, 1844-48; William E. Munford, 1848-50; John W. Ritter, 1850; William M. Wilson, 1857-59; James R. Barrick, 1859-63; James W. Gorin, 1865-67; Preston H. Leslie, 1867-71, (who was Speaker from 1869-71, and became Governor February 13, 1871); John S. Barlow, 1871-75; J. Rowan Leslie, 1875-79.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Robert Dougherty, who was the first Representative from Barren County, 1800-1-2-7-14; Haiden Trigg, 1803; Robert B. Stockton, 1805; Henry Rennick, 1806-15-18; Samuel Murrell, Sr., 1809-10; Joel Yancey, 1800-10-11; Hardin Davis, 1811-13-17; James Hall, 1812; Wm. T. Bush, 1813; Henry Crutcher, 1814; William Thompson, 1815; Thomas B. Monroe, 1816; J. R. Underwood, 1816-17-18-19; George Galloway, 1824; Robert D. Maupin, 1824-25-26-43; Michael W. Hall, 1825-27; John Gorin, 1826; James G. Hardy, 1827-28-29-30-38-39-44-45-47; John B. Preston, 1827-29-30; Hez. P. Murrell, 1831; Franklin Gorin, 1831-32-34; William B. Cook, 1832; Thomas J. Helm, 1833; Samuel Murrell, 1833; James Murrell, 1834-42; Christopher Tompkins, Jr., 1835-36; William Wood, 1835; Jas. P. Bates, 1836-49-51-53-54-55; Thomas Feland, 1837; Burrell Lawless, 1837-43-44; John W. Ritter, 1838; Asa Young, 1839-46-47; Ben Mills Crenshaw, 1840-42; Joseph B. Stockton, 1840; Richard Garnett and James Cummins, 1841; William C. Whitsett, 1845-48; William E. Munford, 1846; Littleberry P. Crenshaw, 1848; William J. Wood, Jr., 1849; Basil G. Smith, 1850; Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, 1850, 51-53, 53-55; Robinson P. Beauchamp and Thomas H. M. Winn, 1855-57; Thos. M. Dickey and Isaac Smith, 1857-59; John W. Ritter and Ishmael H. Smith, 1859-61; John S. Barlow, 1861-63, but resigned Feb. 7th, 1862, and succeeded by W. W. Waring, 1852-65; Benjamin F. Trabue, 1865-67; Basil G. Smith, 1867-69; Joseph H. Lewis, 1869-71, but resigned 1870, and was succeeded by Samuel W. Brents, 1870-71; Wm. R. Bates, 1871-73; Geo. C. Young, 1873-75; Wm. H. Botts, 1875-77.

POPULATION OF BARREN COUNTY

1810—4,784; 1820—11,336; 1830—15,079; 1840—17,288; 1850—20,240; 1860—16,665; 1870—17,780.

POPULATION OF GLASGOW

1810—240; 1820, ——; 1830—617; 1840—565; 1850—933; 1860, ——; 1870—1,733; 1875—supposed 2,000.

Chapter XII

The pioneers had their amusements as well as their hardships, and if we compared their happiness with that of the present generation perhaps we would find them as cheerful and happy, if not more so, notwithstanding their deprivation of almost all things which we consider absolutely necessary for our comfort and pleasure.

One of the temporal amusements was dancing, in which the females, old and young, unless restrained by piety, participated. The men and youth engaged in horse and foot races on the roads and streets, (we had no race courses then), wrestling, pitched battles, cock fighting, shooting matches at a target, ball plays either at a ball alley or in open space, corn shuckings, pitching quoits or dollars and snow balling. Snows were more frequent and deeper in those days than now.

Perhaps the most profitable and exciting amusement was hunting the bear, deer, turkeys, squirrels, &c., all of which were plenty, especially deer, which were frequently seen in large herds. Deer driving was a favorite and exciting pleasure. Fishing was to some a great pastime. Our many streams were full of fish, larger than now and in greater varieties. They were caught with a hook and line, or gigged.

Shows also contributed greatly to the amusement of the pioneers. The first in town were at an early date, and when there were but few people here to see them. The first was "Punch, Judy and the Devil." It was upstairs in the house (now standing) belonging to Jas. Depp, on the corner of Main and Race streets. A bed quilt hung across the northeast corner of the room served as a curtain. The performers were behind the scenery, while Punch, Judy and the Devil made their appearance above the top of the quilt, and greatly amused and astonished the audience by their dialogue. The devil then, as now, was hideous and made all believe the "Devil was after them." The second was an elephant, exhibited in a frame house then being built by John Matthews, Jr., on Green Street, opposite the court house. It drew nearly the whole county, as many had never seen an elephant. The third was a circus composed of one horse, a bay pony, gaily caparisoned, and a single performer, who exhibited on the west corner of the square on which stands the Urania College. The fourth was a guinea pig, exhibited from house to house, and on the streets and by ways. As for those shows, they afforded as much pleasure to the primitive

settlers, as the menageries, circuses and theatres of this day do to the present race of sightseers.

We must not omit a fifth show which we had. It was an exhibition long after those mentioned above. The schemer, Samuel Fowler, a well digger and wagoner, who plyed his wagon and team for several years between this place and Louisville. He was an excentric man, very industrious, and fond of his jokes and fun. He built the brick house, now standing, on the corner of Front and Main Cross streets. After building it, being somewhat pressed for money and being of the opinion we should keep up the good old habits of the pioneers to aid and assist one another, he gave it out he had learned to fly in the air with wings he had invented. Soon after he advertised that on such an evening and hour, he would commence his flying journey from an upper window in the end of his house on Front Street. The wonder was to be seen for twenty-five cents paid by each person in advance, as he could not collect it after his return. At an early hour a large crowd of citizens of town and country collected in the streets, and eagerly crowded the door to procure their ticket. At length all had received their tickets and anxiously awaited the great exhibition. The sash was raised, every breath was held in great anticipation, "when true to his charge" the herald came flying out of the window head foremost; but lo! and behold before he had crossed the street his wings failed and he landed in the street at full length. A piercing shriek was heard and all thought good old Sam Fowler was gone. The crowd rushed to his aid, and picked up, to their amazement, a stuffed manikin. By this time Sam Fowler was in the public square entertaining the few who had not been gulled by his wonderful voyage through the air.

ODDS AND ENDS

Holiday's Cave, eight or nine miles north of Glasgow, was so infested with rattlesnakes it was exceedingly dangerous to go there, especially at night, even to a late date. It was a perfect den.

Many of the log cabins had only puncheon floors, when they had any, with large cracks in them, and rattlesnakes would be found in the house in the morning. It was dangerous to get out of bed in the night on account of them. Black snakes would occasionally crawl over the bed. There is a fine spring at the cave, the only one where water could be had.

Mrs. Hester Leavil, wife of James Leavil, who lived on the south side of Skegg's Creek, one morning found her dog running distractedly around the yard. She went out to ascertain the cause

and found a rattlesnake coiled up in her bed with the puppies, which she killed. On another occasion she found a wolf in her duck pen. With a board in hand she heroically entered the pen and slayed the wolf. Such was the fearlessness of our mothers; they did not cry out and tremble at a worm!

Wolves were caught in log traps surrounded by sapling pens four or five feet high.

John McFerran and his son, William, then a mere lad, went one Sunday morning in search of his horses, which were running in the range. They found them about a half mile from his house, near the Red Hill where the Lexington Road now runs. While catching his horses he noticed the active movements of his dogs, and concluded there was a bear near at hand. His surmise was true, for soon after his dogs run a bear up a large poplar tree, still, or lately standing. McFerran placed his son upon his horse, Old Jack, and told him to remain there and hiss the dogs on the bear to prevent it from coming down, while he went home for his gun, and sent word to his neighbor, James Forbes, to bring his slide on which to carry the bear home, for he was certain of killing it. During his absence the bear walked out some distance upon a long, straight limb, then rose up upon his hind feet and deliberately walked back. This manoeuvre he performed a second time to the alarm of young McFerran, who feared the bear would descend. He was trembling with fright when his father returned and killed the bear, which weighed four hundred pounds. It was taken home on Gen. Forbes' slide, skinned, and as was customary in those days shared with the neighbors. Some were given parts of it who lived ten or twelve miles distant from Mr. McFerran.

John Gorin in the summer or fall of 1798, killed three bears in one day, west of Glasgow.

"In December, 1870, a party of hunters chased a fox into a cave, on Beaver Creek, five miles from Glasgow and about fifty feet from the Columbia Road. The cave is well known and had been occasionally visited. But in the southern avenue the hunters explored a tortuous fissure in the rock about twenty feet long, just large enough to admit the body of a man, which led them into a small oblong chamber eighteen feet long and twenty feet high. In this they found the remains of at least ten human beings; the skulls nearly all sound, many bones were perfect, others too much decayed for removal. On several of the skulls, lying on the surface, was a limestone formation, caused by the dripping of water from the stone ceiling. The robbers and murderers who infested this

road and region in early days probably used this cave, and in this secluded chamber deposited their murdered victims."—*Collin's History of Ky., vol.* 2, *p* 46.

We have been informed by Mr. Arnett, who lives near the cave, that there are the remains of about one hundred human beings, some of the skulls perfect and entirely sound. The teeth sound, but worn in some of the skulls; that an entrance through the fissure mentioned by Collins is barely possible; that above the cave where the bones are is an opening on the surface where the bodies were thrown down and the skulls are those of Indians, from their shape, etc. This is rendered almost certain, when no tradition gives any account of robbers or murderers infesting "this road and region" at any time.

It was an excellent neighborhood of the best of men. On this side of Beaver Creek along the road there were no settlements for two and one-half miles, and the settlers from there to town were also the best of men. In fact, no part of Barren County ever was infested by robbers or murderers, and no murders were committed and not a soul suspected of being murdered until 1817. The road to Columbia was little used for traveling.

We will be permitted to state here, in 1805 or '6, a traveler from Nashville to Frankfort passed through Glasgow, got his breakfast and passed on. In the meantime a settler who lived below here in coming to town discovered a bundle lying in the road, which upon opening he ascertained contained a large sum of money in bank notes. He brought it to town and made it known. It was supposed immediately to belong to the traveler. Arrangements were being made to send after him, but before the messenger started, the traveler rode up, made his loss known and described his money. It was given to him without a word and he left after many thanks, the finder refusing any reward.

In 1813 a powder mill was erected on Coon Creek, south of Skegg's Creek immediately below the State road, where powder was made during the war of 1812-15.

John Curd, son of Jesse Curd, had a cotton gin on the south side of Skegg's Creek, not far from the State road. There was another between Skegg's and Peter's creeks. The remains of both are nearly gone.

The first dentist visited Glasgow in 1812. We have two resident dentists, Dr. Gideon T. Dewey, who located here in October, 1865, and Dr. L. V. Ganter, who settled amongst us about the same time.

Large quantities of ginseng were dug and sent to market (Lexington) in wagons from the first settlement of the country. It was so abundant it sold very low here—we believe at 12½ cents per pound. In those honest days it was not inlaid with lead or pewter. From the best information we can get, there are now about twenty-five hundred pounds raised in this county and brought to market. It is worth a dollar a pound.

John Mayfield, Sr., had a fine tract of land on the banks of Beaver Creek. He came here from the Blue Grass region. After he had been here a few years and had opened a considerable farm, knowing there was no blue grass around Lexington for thirty years after its first visit; (it is said, it was introduced from England accidentally), he thought there was no reason why it would not beautify and make as fine grazing lands here as around Lexington. So thinking, he determined to make a trial of it. Accordingly he mounted his horse and made the trip to Lexington, procured a half bushel of blue grass seed, and riding home on it he built air castles on the way of what beautiful fields he would have, and what fine fat horses and cattle, how his scattered neighbors and now and then a traveler (for he lived on the road to Bowling Green), would be struck with admiration.

His finest field having been prepared in his absence, the next morning after his arrival at home (the night before having been spent in pleasant conversation on the glory which awaited them), he early entered his field, and sowed and harrowed the seed. Then he quietly and pleasurably awaited its springing up. He watched it closely and saw it come up; his hopes ran high, his joy was full. It grew apace, it was luxurious. In the meantime he visited Lexington, and boasted among his friends of his success. When he returned his blue grass had begun to top. He accounted for the top being different from that of his much admired blue grass on the ground of the richness and deepness of the soil. It grew so thick and luxuriant he concluded to turn his stock on it, when lo! and behold his stock would and could not eat it. He exclaimed, "an enemy has done this; sown foxtail." After discovering what a misfortune had befallen him, he determined to eradicate it, but found it impossible. It spread over his whole plantation, and entered his neighbors until it covered the whole country. It was named fox tail from the top resembling a fox tail. The Jamestown weed, a native of Jamestown, Va., soon made its appearance in this county. Dog fennel some years later. It received its name from its disagreeable odor and its resemblance to fennel. Broom sage, a troublesome and worthless grass, appeared still later.

Chapter XIII

COURTS

The judges of the first district and Quarter Session Courts were, as heretofore mentioned, —— Wakefield, presiding judge; John Hall and John Garnett, associate judges; Richard Garnett, clerk. Whether Wakefield resigned or remained in office until the Circuit Courts were established, December 24, 1802, we do not know, for the records of the courts have been lost or mislaid, and there are no other means of ascertaining.

The next judge was Caleb Wallace, who presided with the above associates for a few years, when Christopher Tompkins was appointed in his place, about 1808 or '9. A year or two afterwards, John Hall resigned, and Michael W. Hall, his son, of whom we have heretofore spoken, succeeded him. He and John Garnett continued associate judges until that office was abolished, February 3, 1816; after which time only one judge presided over the Circuit Court. We recollect an incident which happened while C. Tompkins and Judges John Garnett and M. W. Hall presided. There was a suit pending in which several thousand dollars were involved. The main question was fraud in the sale of a salt petre cave. Tompkins was of the opinion that the sale was fair and not tinctured with fraud, while the assistant judges, who were not lawyers, but sensible men, believed the proof established fraud. Their opinions overruled a learned and upright Judge, and the sale was set aside for fraud. It was afterwards taken to the Court of Appeals, and the opinion of the associates, Garnett and Hall, was sustained.

C. Tompkins continued Judge, giving universal satisfaction, until March, 1824, when he resigned to run for Governor, and was defeated by Desha. Benj. Monroe was immediately appointed in his place, and held the June term, 1824. He resigned in 1837, and was succeeded by C. Tompkins, same year. The latter resigned after the March term, 1843, and was succeeded by Richard A. Buckner in 1843. The latter died after the September term, 1847. He was followed by B. Mills Crenshaw in 1847-8, who was succeeded by A. W. Graham, who was elected Judge and took his seat at a called Court, June, 1851. He was succeeded by T. T. Alexander in 1864, who was followed by James Garnett, the present Judge, in 1874. Richard Garnett continued Clerk of the Barren Circuit Court until the —— day of June, 1839, when he resigned, and his son, Wm. Garnett, was appointed in his place by C. Tompkins, Judge of the Barren Circuit Court, at the June term, 1839. He

resigned November 5, 1850, and at the same time Richard Garnett was apointed Clerk pro-tem. He held the office until Wm. E. Munford was elected under the new Constitution, and was qualified and entered upon the duties of his office in June, 1851. He was followed by W. L. Porter in 1864, who was followed by Wm. Dickinson, who was succeeded by our present Clerk, James Martin.

We had here in the midst of us, in the last century a poet, a pioneer, Abner Bowen, who came here in 1798, soon after John and James Franklin, John Gorin and their families. Abner Bowen, with his family (white and black), first settled on the South Fork, near John Franklin. He sold his settlement and located at that excellent spring on the left of the Bowling Green road, nearly opposite John Smith, and opened the land immediately beyond the R. R. Depot. He was, what then was called, a wealthy man, with a tolerable education, and had above all a horror of what he esteemed a mean act. He did not remain with us long, but moved back to Fayette or Jesamine County, and then to Missouri, where several of his family are now living, doing well and highly respected.

Henry Renick, who lived near the Buck Knob, was the first sheriff of this county. Richard Garnett, from the law establishing this county, could not determine whether he ought to give an official bond as Clerk of the Quarter Session Court. He consulted with his father, Judge John Garnett, and they concluded it would be most prudent to give a bond. Accordingly they prepared and executed one. Renick being a litigious man, and always in debt, concluded he would bring a suit against Garnett to recover the penalty of three hundred pounds, which the law gave for failing to execute a bond. He brought suit against Garnett to recover that penalty, thinking no bond had been given; but greatly to his consternation and disappointment, the court dismissed the suit and made him pay the costs. We have thought proper to give this explanation in order that you may understand the following poetry, composed by Abner Bowen in the year 1799, a copy of which having been sent to us, we now give you in word and figure.

"To describe the spike Buck I mean to do,
Keep truth on my side and modesty too.
This stag, I am informed, lives near Buck Knob,
And has lately been striving his neighbor to rob.

'I have sued the Clerk of our County,
And three hundred pounds to be my bounty,
And if that my debts won't pay,
I will distance all and run away.'"

The Barren County Court was composed (in addition to those already mentioned from time to time) up to the new Constitution, when the Court became elective, of the following persons:

Samuel Marrs, John S. Gee, Hardin Davis, Leonard H. Maury, Wm. T. Bush, Bartlett L. Graves, Archer Craddock, John Pool, Wm. J. Garnett, Alexander Adair, H. F. Greenwood, Thos. Winn, John Glover, Samuel Anderson, Wm. Edmunds, James Frazer, Elijah Haydon, Wm. D. Harlow, Charles Harvey, Wm. B. Cook, Henry Miller, James Bennett, Wm. Lyon, Asa Young, James R. Beam, Jas. Bird, John Martin, James Jameson, Stephen Ratliff Thomas J. Helm, S. T. Logan, Elisha Dickey, Samuel Murrell, B. B. Crump, Wm. Glover, Thomas Feland, Wm. T. Franklin and Chilton Duff. The above named are all we now remember.

This Court was not surpassed, if ever equalled, for good sense, honesty, and legal knowledge, by any other County Court in Kentucky. Without being invidious we could compose a court out of the above County Court, equal to any court in the State at the present day. Wm. Logan being the first Clerk of the County Court, held the office from his first election, in 1799, until his death in June, 1836, giving universal satisfaction. His successor, Thomas J. Helm, was elected at the July term, 1836, and held the office until the election under the new Constitution, he having decided not to be a candidate for the office under the new Constitution. He, like his predecessor, was a fine Clerk and gave the same satisfaction. Travis Cockrill was elected by the people under the new Constitution in 1851; he was succeeded by R. B. Evans in 1862, who was followed by J. P. Nuckols, who was elected in 1866, 1870, and 1874. He resigned May 1, 1876, and the County Judge, on the same day, appointed G. T. Duff, Clerk pro-tem, until the August election.

EQUITY AND CRIMINAL COURT

A court established by the Legislature. Charles Green was elected the first Judge, and took his seat December 6, 1858. He presided four years, the prescribed time. John W. Ritter was elected for four years at the August election, 1862, and commenced his duties in Barren County at the December term, 1862. He held the office until the court was abolished by the Legislature in 1863. He died March 19, 1874.

COUNTY COURT JUDGE

Wm. R. McFerran was elected by the people under the new Constitution at the May election, 1851, and took his seat in June, 1851. He was again elected in 1854. In 1858 he was again elected

for four years. In 1862, Wm. F. Evans was elected for four years. He held the office until his death, October 10, 1865. Wm. R. McFerran was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by his (Evans') death.

V. H. Jones was elected in 1866 and '70, and served eight years.

Noah Smith was elected in 1874, and is now presiding.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS

Our memory does not enable us to state, nor have we been able to ascertain who were the Commonwealth's Attorneys prior to Richard A. Buckner, nor the time of his appointments. All we can state is, that he was Commonwealth's Attorney in 1817, and continued until he resigned, some time after the trial of John Hamilton, in 1818, in which he was prosecuting attorney. In the trial he refused to give way to Solomon P. Sharp, the employed counsel, to make the concluding argument, which he made having the right to do so by virtue of his office. His speech did him great credit and gained him great reputation. He was succeeded by Benj. Monroe, who held the office until 1824, when he received the appointment of Judge. He was followed by Zachariah Wheat, and he by Aylette Buckner. Then Wm. V. Loving; after him Wm. R. McFerran, who held the office until the election under the new Constitution. Franklin Gorin Harvey was the first Commonwealth's Attorney under the new Constitution. He was elected in 1851, and was succeeded after his term expired by Wm. Sale; he by Wm. S. Jones, and Jones by John Sandige; after him A. Monroe Adair. He was succeeded by D. R. Carr, the present incumbent.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS

Again, we do not know who were the County Attorneys (if any) up to 1817, when J. R. Underwood was appointed up to 1820. Franklin Gorin, who had been admitted to the bar 20th March, 1820, was at the fall term, 1820, appointed by the court the County Attorney, and was annually reappointed until 1835, when he resigned against the wishes of every member of the court. His salary was eighty dollars a year. He was succeeded by Wm. R. McFerran, who held the office until 1841, at the same salary, when he resigned. He was followed by J. H. Ellis, who served until 1845. J. W. Gorin was appointed from 1845 to 1847. John G. Rogers from 1847 to 1851. Jas. W. Gorin was elected by the people from 1852 to 1865. Alexander Crenshaw from 1866 to 1869. Wm. R. Bates filled the office by election from 1870 until his death, May 17, 1876. The

County Judge appointed John S. Bohannon, May 18, 1876, to fill his place until the August election.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS WHO HAVE RESIDED IN GLASGOW

J. R. Underwood was appointed one of the Judges in 1828. He held the office until he resigned in 1835. B. Mills Crenshaw filled the office from 1852 until his death, May 15, 1857. Wm. Sampson, by appointment and election, held the office from June 5, 1865, till his death which occurred February 5, 1866.

SURVEYORS

Edmund Rogers, a deputy surveyor under Wm. Croghan of military land, previous to the formation of this county. Daniel Curd, surveyor from 1799 till his death, which occurred April 18, 1843. He was succeeded by B. N. Crump, in May, 1843, who held the office until 1851. He was followed by James Scrivener; he by Samuel Jordan; he by Thomas Davis, and he by John M. Renfro, the present surveyor.

LAWYERS

Besides the lawyers mentioned as settlers, were Gen. Alexander, E. Spotswood, John Goodall, Wm. Thompson, who came in 1811, called the honest lawyer. Soon after him Wm. J. Adair came in 1812. He was here but a short time when he was commissioned a Major in the U. S. army. After the war he settled in Alabama. R. P. Beauchamp and J. R. Underwood came in 1813.

The bar resident at that time was, Alexander A. Adair, David Walker, Thompson, Beauchamp and Underwood. After them came Herbert P. Gaines, Henry F. Greenwood, Wlyliss Chapman, John Hays, and Ben Monroe. At the March court, 1820, Thomas B. Monroe, Franklin Gorin and S. T. Logan were admitted; soon after them, John H. Martin, B. Mills Crenshaw and John W. Ritter. At the June term, 1824, Thomas J. Helm, John Tompkins; afterwards John McLaming, Edward I. Bullock, W. R. McFerran. In September, 1831, C. Tompkins, Jr., Judge Christopher Tompkins had previously formed a partnership with his nephew, John Tompkins, and resumed the practice of law in 1824; J. P. Garnett, Alex. Robinson, J. P. Bates, Jas. W. Gorin, J. G. Rogers, Wm. S. Jones, J. H. Ellis, Geo. C. Rogers, Wm. Sampson, Wm. F. Evans, Jas. B. Johnson, Alex. Crenshaw, Chas. Wood, Anthony Buckner, I. N. Edwards, Thomas W. Dickey, Wm. Dickinson.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR

Noah A. Smith, Jos. H. Lewis, S. H. Boles, Jas. P. Garnett, Wm. H. Botts, B. Lawless, John Ritter, P. H.. Leslie, J. S. Bohannon,

W. K. Botts, Samuel E. Jones, John W. Jones, Jesse P. Smith, W. L. Porter, Lewis McQuown, Noah Smith, D. R. Carr, F. T. Doty, W. L. Poynter, Geo. T. Duff, R. I. Alcock and W. M. Cockrill.

TAVERN RATES

Fixed by the Barren County Court, December, 1818. Rum, wine or French brandy, per quart, $1.50; whiskey or peach brandy, per half pint, 12½ cts.; cider oil, per quart, 25 cts.; cider or beer, per quart, 12½ cts.; diet, per meal, 25 cts.; lodging per night, 12½ cts.; stabling, with provender, per night, 50 cts.; corn or oats per gallon, 12½ cts.; pasturage for horse, per night, 6¼ cts.; pasture for each head of cattle, per night, 2 cts.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM BARREN AND MONROE COUNTIES

M. W. Hall and Joseph Winlock, 1820; Jas. G. Hicks and Waddy Thompson, 1822. We do not recollect, and have no means of ascertaining who were the representatives in 1821 and '23; they were, however, from Barren County. Barren and Monroe counties voted together from the establishing of the County of Monroe, in 1820, up to 1824.

Chapter XIV

At the creation of this county we had no roads. There was not a single wagon road passing through any part of it. It was truly a wilderness, beautiful to behold. Two-thirds of it covered with large and stately trees, and the Barrens dotted with magnificent groves of the finest timber, covered with grape and other vines. The latter vines with their fine flowers have disappeared. The whole of the Barrens were filled with flowers of every hue and variety, far more beautiful than those we now prize so highly. In the timber part of the county were gurgling springs of the coolest and purest water, rivers on every side running over pebbles and sand without mud, together with their tributaries of singular beauty.

There was an old trace or path from New Orleans passing through a small portion of the county. It crossed Barren River three miles above Bowling Green; ran thence to the Dripping Spring, past Bear Wallow, leaving Prewitt's Knob one mile to the left, and crossed Little Barren River at the Elk Lick, a mile or so above the mouth. A trace was soon made to Man's Salt Lick, in Bullitt County, and one which passed through the northwest corner of the county to McFadin's Station on Big Barren River.

Mr. Thurston, who kept an excellent tavern on the Louisville road between Elizabethtown and the mouth of Salt River, about 1830, started on the third of May, 1798, from McFadin's Station to a log rolling at John Gorin's; got lost in the pea vines and cane, and did not reach here until the next day. We mention this to show the brotherly love and kindness of the first pioneers, who would go miles to assist a neighbor. Years afterwards at this inn he gave the writer information about the beauty and fertility of the country, the original settlers, how the county filled up rapidly with good honest citizens, and how they endured the toil and hardships of their new life; of their happiness, hospitality and friendship; to use his language "they were brothers." Many of them, he said, were revolutionary soldiers, and were bound to one another by the strongest ties. They would go many miles to a cabin raising or a log rolling. He stated the Indians had not committed any murders or carried off any of the men, women or children. They that passed over and through the country were friendly, but not a single outrage was committed by them in this county, as was done in other parts of the state, unless the hunter of the surveying party, Robert (Bob) Pottinger, previously mentioned, was killed by them.

They came to see their old hunting and fishing grounds, their graves and the beautiful lands, yet we were fearful of them, and afraid to trust them.

When this county was organized our County Court turned its attention to making wagon roads from neighborhood to neighborhood, and to the county seats. A road thirty feet wide was opened from here to Bowling Green. It passed by John Mayfield, Sr.'s, farm, who lived where Theodore Winlock now lives; thence by the spread elm, a noted tree, the boughs of which it was said shaded an acre of ground. We regret to say it has been cut down. The road crossed Big Barren River between McFadin's Station and Drake's Creek. Several changes have been made in this road.

A road to Munfordville ran by the Elk Hole on Beaver Creek, and by the Horse Well, now Cross Roads. It extended by Elizabethtown and the mouth of Salt River to Louisville. Another road was opened to Greensburg. Another to Columbia, leaving the Greensburg Road some two and a half miles from Glasgow. Another to Burksville. It passed by Wm. Glover's, David Lyon's, on Glover's Creek, near the Glover's Creek meeting house, and by Wm. J. Pace's. Another by Pikeville in a direction to Carthage, Tennessee. Long after the first road to Bowling Green was opened another was made to that place by Jordan's Mill, David Denton's, at Merry Oaks, by Wm. Wallace's, near the Pilot Knob. Another was made to the Dripping Springs in Warren County. Another to Prewitt's Knob. One to Tompkinsville, leaving the Burksville Road at Wm. Glover's. Other roads have been made from here to Tompkinsville—one by Poplar Log meeting house. A road was made to Bell's Tavern; one to Edmunton; one to Rocky Hill, and many other county roads. The second road to Bowling Green, by Merry Oaks, drew from the first one nearly all of its travel.

The Legislature of Kentucky passed a law at an early day for a state road to be opened from Lexington in a direct line to the Tennessee line to Nashville, requiring it to be opened sixty feet wide, and all persons living within eight miles to open and keep it in repair. Samuel Brents, of Greensburg, the engineer and locater, surveyed the road through Green, Barren and Warren counties. It passed over Muldrow's Hill where the turnpike now crosses it. It left Greensburg some miles to the left, coming this way; passed Little Barren above its mouth, at the Elk Lick; came through the Blue Spring Grove, by the place on which Gabriel Ament afterwards settled; passed by John McFerran's; through Glasgow; by Haiden Trigg's four miles below Glasgow; crossed Skegg's Creek near

Ralston's mill, by George Page's, John Lewis', crossed Peters' Creek below the bridge; thence through Chaplineton, where F. J. J. Jewell now lives, betwen his dwelling and store, and crossed Big Barren River at what is still called "the state ford," then by —— Herstand's, past Willis Mitchell's, leaving Scottville several miles to the left.

Several years after the state road was opened, and had nearly all the travel from and to the South, the Nashville Road passing three miles above Bowling Green, being the old New Orleans trace, was changed to run through Bowling Green, thence by the Dripping Springs, to Three Forks, where it branched—one road running to Bardstown, one to Glasgow, and the other following in the direction of the N. O. trace, passed Elisha Dickey's at Prewitt's Knob; thence by the Horse Well, now called Cross Roads; then by Bear Wallow, settled by Philip Maxey; thence by the round top barn, intersecting the state road a short distance this side of Joshua Brents, who lived on the top of the hill this side of Little Barren River.

These three branches of the road gave the name of Three Forks to the place now called Glasgow Junction. It retained the name, Three Forks, for many years, until it became universally known as Bell's Tavern. About the time the road was changed to run through Bowling Green, taverns were established every few miles from Nashville to Lexington, equal, if not superior, to any in any country. We will only name those in Barren County: Benjaman Buster's, near the county line; Wm. and Robt. S. Bell's, afterwards G. M. Procter's; Elisha Dickey's, at Prewitt's Knob; Wm. Savage and —— McCown's at Bear Wallow; Philip Maxey's, Robert Ferguson's and George Green's, who soon after he left there established himself a mile above on the road.

Next to Green's, Jas. Buster's; next Wm. Curle's; then Jas. Bunnell's; then Joshua Brent's. This road, with its taverns, drew nearly all the travel, north, east and south from Glasgow.

The first turnpike road was chartered by the Legislature in 1832. It ran from Louisville through a corner of this county, by Bell's Tavern, through Bowling Green to Nashville. They were several years building it through this county; it was never entirely finished. The charter for the next one, from Bardstown to Nashville, was obtained in 1835-6. It passed by the Bear Wallow, through Glasgow and by John Lewis' on Barren River. It, too, has never been finished.

RAILROADS

The charter for the Louisville and Nashville road was obtained in 1849-50. It runs by Bell's Tavern and passes on through a small portion of the county.

A charter was obtained for a branch of said road, from Bell's Tavern to Glasgow in 1854. It was years before it was finished, but it is now running daily from Glasgow to the Junction, Bell's Tavern. The latter railroad opened up a fine trade from Barren, Allen, Cumberland, Monroe and Metcalf counties, and portions of Tennessee to Louisville and to the Southern states. It is profitable to the stockholders. Its depot at this end of the road is in the west end of the town. Its present President, D. M. Ashby; J. A. Murray, general agent; J. H. Murray, assistant agent; G. M. Barrick, conductor; Joe Leech, brakeman; Wm. Wells, engineer; J. O. Cockrill, fireman.

A charter for the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad was obtained in 18—. It runs from the Ohio River opposite Madison, in Indiana, to Nashville, Tenn., through Glasgow. It has been located, surveyed, and much of it is under contract for the bed of the road. Portions of it are ready for the rails. There is every prospect of it being finished, and when finished it will be of great advantage to the county, and will add much to its wealth and prosperity.

We have, at this time, good roads to the Court-houses of the adjoining counties, and to all public places, to mills, meeting houses, &c.

In mentioning the taverns from Buster's to Brents' will not appear invidious, we hope, in selecting Wm. Bell, of "Bell's Tavern," as a specimen of those tavern keepers for all deserved equal merits.

"Bell's Tavern" was a great attraction; it had no superior, and was universally known in America and Europe. It was near the Mammoth Cave, and during Mr. Bell's life, was the stopping place for all visitors going to or returning from the Cave. Mr. Bell was a perfect gentleman in manners and address; yea, in every respect. He was gifted with a perfect talent of knowing and anticipating persons wants at a glance. He knew, although he may not have ever seen his guest before, whether he wanted or not a glass of his peach and honey; and he knew exactly what other refreshments he desired, whether venison or beef steak, quail or ham and eggs. His object was to please and satisfy all. His peach and honey was almost as well known as his house, for he had no equal in the preparation of it and his famous flapjacks.

On one occasion the stage arrived about twelve o'clock at night, containing the U. S. Senator Silsbee, wife, two sons and two daughters, from Massachusetts, on their way to the Cave. The next morning the writer was invited to breakfast with them, after which he witnessed the following scene: When they came out upon the porch to enter the stage which was waiting for them, Mrs. Silsbee remarked, "Mr. Bell, I have heard of your house as famous for its peach and honey, and I expected it would be the first thing offered to us; yet, here we have been for eight hours and not a word have we heard about the peach and honey." "Humph!" said the old man, "wait." He then turned and went into a room, called a servant, and prepared six glasses of it, cold as ice and very strong, though its strength could not be detected until it had been drunk. The servant brought it out upon a waiter, and Bell said, "drink it quickly, the stage is waiting." They swallowed it quickly, and as they entered the stage he remarked, in an under tone, "you will be happy before you get to the Cave." No doubt they were. The secret of the preparation of his peach and honey died with him. He was the Napoleon of tavern keepers.

MAILS

The first mails we had were once a week from the East and South, and were carried in saddle bags on one horse. The rider would leave Greensburg in the morning and arrive here about sunset. After supper he would leave here and arrive at Bowling Green next morning at breakfast. There he would remain nearly a week for the return mail; another rider having taken the mail South. Upon the return mail from the South, it would be carried to Greensburg, and then East, day and night. In time it was carried in the same manner once a week, to the surrounding towns, Louisville, &c. There was but little mail matter. We recollect but one newspaper, The Lexington *Reporter,* being taken here up to 1811. There was no other newspaper published in the state. We remember distinctly the heading of the article announcing the battle of Tippecanoe of 1811: *"War, War, War; Actual War."*

We will be permitted to relate here the following incident: In 1808 we had here a great flood. It rained two days and nights constantly. After the rain the post-rider, and a traveler by the name of Meigs, started to Bowling Green by Mayfield's. It was thought they could cross Beaver Creek below Mayfield's mill dam (the dam was washed away afterwards by the same freshet.) In attempting it Mr. Meigs was drowned, and his body not found for

several weeks after. Col. Samuel Murrell found it in a leather wood thicket in a bottom below, having been attracted to the spot by buzzards. The body was buried decently upon the spot.

The mail continued to be carried in saddle bags until the war of 1812-15, when it was found necessary to have a led horse which continued until a stage was run on important traveling lines.

Stages, carrying the mails and passengers, commenced running on the road from Louisville to Nashville in the north-west part of this county in 1836, and an express mail on horseback on the same route, making twelve miles an hour.

Soon after the line was run from Louisville to Nashville one was run from Bell's Tavern to this place, (Glasgow.) Also, one to Bowling Green and one to Greensburg. A daily stage line was started from Louisville to Nashville through this place in 1838.

Now we have a stage line to Burksville, running every other day, and a daily mail to that point.

We do not remember the names of all the post masters in Glasgow. We will mention all we recollect. First—Thomas Mayfield, Willis A. Bush, Pleasant Matthews, David Wade, Thomas Smith, David Cannon, Jas. R. Bates, Jas. R. Barrick, Wm. R. Bates, E. A. Bagby, H. C. Crenshaw, M. S. Reynolds, W. R. McFerran, Jas. C. Evans, the present incumbent.

Besides Glasgow, we have in this county the following post-offices: Glasgow Junction and Cave City with daily mails; Rocky Hill mail once a week; Pageville, Tracey, Dry Fork, Roseville, Temple Hill, Freedom, No Bob—the above seven mails twice a week; Eighty Eight, daily mail; Slick Rock, Coral Hill, Hiseville, Park, mail three times a week. We do not know the names of the post-masters except at Glasgow.

Chapter XV

We cannot resist lingering in the wilderness, where everything was so pleasant, so agreeable, and so different from the present, therefore we again return to the elysian fields, the days of honesty, hospitality and brotherly love, and in this number will give you a salmagundi to reach beyond 1812.

We write not to please ourselves, but grandchildren that wish to be acquainted with their fathers and grandfathers. It would have done you good, as on a court day, to have seen friends meet and raise their hats, instead of, as is now the case, seizing each other by the hand and squeezing it into a jelly. The last custom was introduced by loving office seekers, who dearly love you, or rather your votes; but we have not time to speak of these matters and must begin our task of giving you a history of the people and the country.

DRESS

In the primitive days the dress of all was plain but neat. Some may say this was from necessity, but we think from a different reason.

It will be recollected they had recently passed through the war of the Revolution; that they had none other than home manufactories, and those were of the crudest kind; that they had been cut off from foreign countries, and had little or no intercourse with the nations of the earth. Nearly all they possessed were stout hearts and strong arms. They had become used to plain clothes, and if they ever had pride of dress and show, it had been subdued. The almost impossibility of obtaining showy and fine clothes, then their utter unsuitableness to the condition of the pioneers, were other reasons for their plain dress.

Our forefathers were sensible men, and did not believe rings, &c., would aid them in felling the forest, or that a cloth coat and pantaloons were the best dress in which to roll logs, burn brush or plough.

Whatever the reason, they dressed in Summer in flax or tow linen, or striped cotton for breeches, coat and waistcoat, and in Winter in woolen jeans or linsey made at home by our grandmothers and mothers. Some wore buck skin hunting shirts and pantaloons; also hunting shirts of cotton or linen were common. Home-made shoes were worn, generally red shoes or stitch-downs. Boots were seldom seen. Wool hats were mostly used for Winter, and straw ones for Summer. Fine hats were made of furs, and had

nearly superseded the wool hat by 1810. Frequently a hat or cap was seen made of bear, fox or coon skin; the latter having the tail hanging down behind for an ornament. There were but few beaver hats and no silk ones.

Some few men wore short breeches with silver knee buckles and shoe buckles. We will name those who dressed in this manner. Rev. Robert Stockton, John Gorin, Joseph Tunstall, Jas. Menteloe, John Pool, Rev. John Howe, Wm. Haley, John Hall, John Garnett, Andrew Barnett, Thomas Evans, John Mayfield, Wm. Smith ("Whole America") and John Bagby. There were, however, many who wore shoe buckles that did not wear short breeches. Among the goods brought to this place were a great number of them. They were made of white metal, with the tongues of steel or iron. They covered the upper part of the foot, and were an ornament.

Many wore queues: Edmund Rogers, Rev. Robert Stockton, John O. Morrison, Henry Roundtree, Wm. Logan, Clerk, Jas. Menteloe and Thomas Evans.

When boots were worn they were worn outside of the pantaloons, or over the stockings when short breeches were worn, and were ornamented with tassels. Next in fashion were fair top boots.

Females wore home-made cotton of various colors, striped or checked. Some were of fine texture. Linen made at home was also used for underwear. A calico dress was a luxury, to be worn on Sundays and gala days, and a black silk was only possessed by the wealthy.

Sun bonnets were generally worn, very few had a straw or silk bonnet.

Shoes were made at home of leather tanned in logs and vats. A fine kip skin pair of shoes was a luxury, stitch-downs being worn every day when shoes were worn in summer. Yarn socks were all the babies had on their feet in winter if they had anything.

Four yards of home-made cloth, five of calico, or eight or ten yards of silk were sufficient to make any woman a dress, and they did not fit as tightly as those of the present day made of 20 or 30 yards. They were made at home, and a woman could spin, weave, cut out and make a dress while a modern lady would be cutting out one. Cards, woolen and cotton spinning wheels, "big and little," reels and looms were in every house. The people were out of debt, but we forbear. Of the men we conclude, their dress was plain, their language simple, and "their word was as good as Ben Burton's bill."

The poet has described the dress of the maidens going to the dance better than we can do it.

"India cotton petticoat,
Striped cotton gown,
Shoes and stockings in the hand,
And foot upon the ground."

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT

Wm. Parker, who died in 1875, had been housekeeping forty years, and when he died had never let the fire go out with which he commenced housekeeping. His son, J. Q. Parker, keeps alive the same fire. Mr. Parker was as careful of every thing as he was of his fire, and his barrel of meal and cruise of oil were never empty. He lived in this county near old Zion, and his son lives upon the same place. He was of the Methodist faith. Such an incident has rarely, if ever, happened.

FIRST ROAD WAGON AND TEAM

John Gorin had the first wagon and team that made regular trips to Lexington.

I will be pardoned for making a few remarks about it, as it created quite a sensation among the younger folk, upon its departures and arrivals. It was a six-horse team, the leader a gray, as proud as Lucifer; his mate a bay. The fourth leader was a black, black as ebony; his mate a sorrel chestnut. The saddle horse a steady bay; his mate a roan. The horses were equally powerful, all without a blemish, and valued from $1,000 to $1,200. Purchasers often tried to buy a single horse out of the team, and high prices were offered, particularly for the gray and black, but Mr. Gorin was proud of them and would not separate them. Large bear skins covered the shoulders; all had a crescent of bells, except the saddle horse, above the hames, and tassels of ribbons hanging down from the head. The music of the bells was delightful, and they were the admiration of all. As soon as the bells were heard the boys would rush to the team with gazing eyes and open ears, and Daniel Pery, the driver, would crack his whip, straighten himself up and look as proud and as happy as the team and the people.

We have said Daniel Pery was the teamster, we must relate a little incident that occurred in one of his trips to Lexington when it was almost a wilderness from Glasgow to the Rolling Fork. Pery told Gorin that near Muldrow's Hill a man more than once rode along and chatted with him, and that he noticed that he frequently cast his eye upon the gray leader. He did not know the man, but he suspected he wanted to steal his leader, and his suspicions were

so strong he wanted one of his (Gorin's) pistols, large holster pistols to take with him. He obtained one loaded with powder and buck shot. It was a smooth iron bore and was one of the pair with which Hamilton murdered Sanderson.

Between Green River and the Rolling Fork, Pery camped. After he had well secured his horses to the tongue of the wagon and gotten into the wagon to rest during the night, he heard a slight noise among his horses at the trough. He raised his head noiselessly, with his pistol in hand, and saw a man trying to unhitch the gray horse. He fired, and the man ran off leaving a saddle and bridle on his leader. Pery found he had lodged many buckshot in the nose of the horse, and knew that he wounded the man as he tracked blood to the woods. The man was gone, but the horse was safe.

Cornelius Manly, whom some will remember, drove the team after good, honest Daniel Pery married and gave up the team, which had seemed to be his joy, his life.

RACE TRACKS

The first artificial race track for horse racing was on the land of John Sanders, who lived about a mile from town on the South Fork. The old state road passed through his land and near his house. The place was afterwards known as the Snoddy place. Mr. Sanders was a Revolutionary soldier who had, unfortunately in battle, the top of his head cut off by a British sabre. A large silver plate covered the brain and replaced the skull. He lived amongst us many years, and was a good citizen; the ancestor of a large and respectable family.

Several of his descendants are still living in this county, good and valuable citizens.

The track was made in early days, and was probably not a mile long, the ground not admitting it. It was used for racing for years.

Another race track was on Rennick's farm nine miles east of Glasgow. We know little about it.

Clayton's is about three and one-half miles from Glasgow, on the northwest side of the old state road. It was for many years kept up, and many very interesting and exciting races have taken place over this track, particularly the race between George Murrell's gray mare and Dabney Turner's bay horse. Neither Murrel nor Turner were sportsmen. The race was gotten up by the friends of the owners of the horses, Murrell's mare having in a trial sweep-

stake race beat Turner's horse (both were claimed to be blooded), the friends of Turner's horse cried out "it can not be done again." The friends of Murrell and his mare, especially James Matthews, a greatly respected, honest, popular citizen, the father of John and Allen Matthews, and several others of our good citizens, and the son of John Matthews, the third pioneer of Glasgow. I do not ask pardon for speaking of the Matthews' above, and I regret I have not said more of him and his family, which I could have done in their praise. James Matthews was the owner of the sire of the mare. Great interest and excitement prevailed, and the bets made by the friends on the race amounted to a considerable sum. On the day of the race the excitement increased and every person bet, some their last dollar. The horse won, and many as before and since, were joyful or sorrowful, if not better and wiser.

At Merry Oaks we had another track, liberally patronized for years. It, like all mentioned, has given place to one near Glasgow, owned and opened by the Messrs. Redding. It gives us a race once a year or oftener, and is used for training race and trotting horses. We know but little about it, if we obtain more information, we may give it.

VINEYARDS

About 1812 a Swiss, formerly of France, a Huguenot, by the name of Buchetti, planted a vineyard of eight acres, eight or nine miles from Glasgow to the left of the Columbia Road, in the Barrens. The vines grew well and wine and vinegar were made. The grapes were of an excellent quality and the yield great. The native grape, particularly the fox grape, was cultivated with success.

Buchetti was a single and poor man; he sold to another Swiss, who sold to Col. Jas. Hicks who knew nothing about grape culture or wine making. From inattention and neglect he soon let it be destroyed.

It was a success in one respect; it proved grapes can be cultivated in this county with success and profit, and wine of excellent quality can be made.

We have natural cellars in our caverns, and it is very desirable that wine as a beverage should take the place of whiskey to make the heart of man glad. Another vineyard was started on Prewitt's Knob, but was neglected and suffered to go to ruin.

That our soil and climate are highly favorable to the grape culture is proved by grapes growing abundantly wherever planted; as in our gardens and around our houses, and as heretofore stated all over the county, both in the Barrens and timbered parts.

From about 1808 stores began to increase in town.

In 1810 merchants and mechanics were more numerous, and lawyers and doctors began to increase in numbers from 1813 upwards. However, one able Doctor retired and commenced farming, and one or two removed, one to Scottville. We lost, too, some of our lawyers. David Walker, who obtained the clerkship of the Allen courts (Allen became a county in 1815), and a few years after three lawyers were made bank officers and withdrew from the bar.

From 1808 to 1810 a slight change was made in the living and manners of the original pioneers. Broadcloth, calico, muslin and silk dresses began to make their appearance from 1810 to 1812, and extravagance in most things followed as a natural consequence, however, such plainness would now be called poverty. From 1812 to 1816 the living habits and customs received a check, and linen and cotton resumed their former place, pretty generally by those who had abandoned them. It must be understood, only a few men and women had given up their neat home-made clothes.

Many were obliged to give up their coffee, bohea and hyson teas, and calico dresses. A silk gown would last a life time when only worn on Sundays and gala days.

Boots and morocco slippers, with some few people usurped to some extent stitch-downs. Calf skin shoes were seldom seen previous to 1810.

By this time fur hats for Sunday wear had greatly increased, and they continued to increase until "rowdy hats" were introduced. They have nearly superseded the fur hats. No objection can be made against extravagance until 1816.

Chapter XVI

BANKS

A branch of the Bank of Kentucky was established at Glasgow about 1815 or 16. Samuel Murrell was president; Alexander Adair, cashier, and R. P. Beauchamp, clerk. It was withdrawn 182..., and it was many years before the business was wound up. The Bank of Green River, one of the forty odd independent banks chartered by the Legislature in 1818, went into operation the same year. Wm. T. Bush was president, and Ben Monroe, cashier. It failed the same year and ruined many persons, its paper having depreciated to almost nothing.

Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was chartered November 29, 1820. It was one of the so-called relief measures of the State. Barren County had no branch, the branch for this district being located at Greensburg, Ky. Barren County was entitled to a director in that branch. Wm. T. Bush was the first; H. P. Murrell the next, and she was entitled to borrow her proportion of the issue of that Bank. She did borrow, and the paper immediately depreciated, and was worth only one-half of its nominal value. Commonwealth's bank issued no note less than one dollar; this with the depreciation of bank paper, which drove silver out of circulation, caused changed to be very scarce in the state, consequently many merchants and mechanics became bankers.

Our first private bankers were in 1821; Willis A. Bush, B. B. Crump, Wade and Arnett, James Hatton and Samuel Scott. They issued notes for various denominations from 6¼ to 50 cents, payable when one dollar was presented in Commonwealth's bank notes. To the credit of Barren County every dollar was redeemed, which was not the case in some other counties.

Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was established at Glasgow, December, 1858. G. W. Trabue was president; C. Alexander, cashier; afterwards, T. J. Gorin; T. M. Dickey, clerk. It closed, 1862.

Gorin, Trigg & Co., established a bank here in 1865. Trigg and Hawkins succeeded them in 1874, and are now in business.

The Deposit Bank in 1869 was opened with a capital of $100,000. P. H. Leslie, president; T. M. Dickey, first cashier; Michael H. Dickinson, second cashier. Subsequently the stock increased to $200,000, and Thomas C. Dickinson was made president, with the same cashiers, and Elisha Dickey, clerk.

SECRET SOCIETIES—MASONRY

Allen Lodge, No. 24, was chartered in August, 1813. Christopher Tompkins, Worshipful Master; William Edmunds, Senior Warden; Joseph Winlock, Junior Warden; Charles P. Taylor, Tyler.

Edmunds' Lodge was chartered April 4, 1854. James P. Bates, Worshipful Master; John Leach, Senior Warden; James Depp, Junior Warden. Consolidated with Allen Lodge, No. 24, October, 1865.

Glasgow Chapter, No. 45, was chartered August 28th, A. L. 5850, A. D. 1850. High priest, W. R. McFerran; Comp. Wm. Frank King; Comp. Samuel W. Brents, Scribe. Allen Lodge, No. 24, built a brick Lodge opposite R. F. Bethel's residence about 1815. It was sold and the present Lodge on Race Street extended, was built in 1849 or '50. The wings to the building were built in 1854-5.

ODD FELLOWS

The Glasgow Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F., was organized December 1, 1849. Charter members: F. Gorin, J. G. Rogers, Jno. W. Ritter, Geo. C. Rogers and W. J. Bettersworth.

First officers—J G. Rogers, N. G.; J. W. Ritter, V. G.; J. L. Crutcher, Secretary; M. S. Reynolds, Treasurer. Charter granted July 18, 1850. Their lodge is in the upper story of the Baptist church.

PRESS

In 1815 the first newspaper was published in Glasgow by Wm. H. Iredell. It was the Glasgow Patriot. It was sold out by Iredell to Herbert P. Gaines, a lawyer who had a short while before come to Glasgow. The paper lingered for a few years. It was sustained mostly by doing job work, before it expired.

Iredell was a son-in-law of Gen. Spotswood, and a printer. The office was in the brick building lately occupied by George Read as a butcher shop.

In 1828, Wm. Kilgore, proprietor and editor, published the Rural Visitor, Glasgow's second newspaper, which existed one year. Job work was done for several years, until about 1845. The Glasgow Gazette, the third newspaper, by Jas. Virden, in 1846 or '47. It is believed it survived less than a year, though it may have entered upon the second volume.

The fourth—The Kentucky Reveille—began its career in 1849 or '50, by John Atkinson and Pat Watson, and after a fitful existence of two years or more died under the management of John Noble. L. P. Crenshaw had, a short time previous, been its editor

and proprietor. Crenshaw also attempted the publication of an agricultural periodical, perhaps in 1851. It did not reach its third number.

The next paper was the Glasgow Journal, issued June 21, 1855, W. W. Smith & Co., editors and proprietors. Dr. J. W. Dickey and the late Col. W. F. Evans each owned a one-fourth interest. Dickey soon withdrew, so did Evans at a later period. The paper was under the sole control of W. W. Smith when it suspended in November, 1857, as a consequence in a great measure of the monetary panic which had and was then prostrating and convulsing the whole country.

The Journal was succeeded by the Free Press, edited and published by C. G. Smith and G. W. Parker. It commenced in 1858 and closed in 1860 or '61. The Free Press was succeeded by the Glasgow Times, the present newspaper. E. Y. Kilgore, proprietor. It needs no recommendation or praise from us—it speaks for itself.

WOOL CARDING FACTORIES

Archibald Miller, about 1815, built the first wool carding factory on the corner near the spot occupied by Esquire James M. Payne's new house, at the end of Main Street (west). Thompson Berry was his agent and conductor. Miller had the business carried on for fifteen years or more by horse power.

Willis A. Bush started the next on Main Cross Street, in the building formerly Souther's stable. Steam power was used. In 1827, M. S. Reynolds purchased one-half of it, and in 1830 and '35, he bought Bush's half and carried the business on until 1840, when it was burned down. In 1841, Reynolds, with the advice of B. B. Crump, formed a partnership with James Eubank, who, as heretofore stated, was a man of great genius, and the admitted, best natural mechanic ever in Glasgow. They purchased at Lexington a steam engine and new machinery, and started on the 1st day of June, 1841. They carried on the business for several years, when Reynolds purchased Eubank's interest, and has carried on the business in the same house ever since, giving great satisfaction to all his customers.

In 1827, Willis A. Bush, with others, perhaps James B. Jameson and Wm. E. Munford, built a large brick house on Main Street, on the east side of the spring branch, for the purpose of wool carding, picking and spinning cotton, grinding wheat and corn, and sawing plank and lumber. The whole was propelled by steam. M. S. Reynolds was the superintendent in 1829. It was burned in 1838,

when W. A. Bush was the sole proprietor, Jameson and Munford and all others interested in it, having sold to Bush their interest in the house and fixtures before it was burned.

There have been at times several other wool carding factories in the county, some taken off in forming new counties. Perhaps there are still some in the county not known to us.

DISTILLERIES

Isaac Ritter started a distillery in Glasgow, near the Folly Mills, in 1836. It is now gone.

The principal one now is owned by Wm. E. Huggins, two and one-half miles from town, where a large quantity of apple brandy is made. There are in the county other distilleries where brandy and whiskey are now made. Eleven distilleries owned, as we are informed, by Garland Crenshaw, R. F. Wood, Wm. F. Trigg, Price, Depp & Co., Memory Brown, John ——, John Neice, Jas. Thomas, Wm. Settle, Tom Ray, and perhaps a few moonshiners.

Samuel Tindle carried on here for several years the business of saddle tree making. About 1824, when on his way to Bowling Green on business, he disappeared near Barren River, where the old road by Mayfield's crosses the river. His horse was found, but he was never heard of afterwards. He was an estimable man—unmarried.

HORSE TRADERS, &C.

The first horse traders to the South were Wm. Hall, Wm. and Henry Rennick, Joseph Neville, Sam and Tol Thomas, John C. Hamilton, and Wm. and Thomas Mackay. The last, Thomas Mackay, was murdered on one of his trips down, in 1812 or '13, on Bear Creek in the Indian Nation, by Indians. They took all his horses and a negro. Gen. Jackson afterwards made a treaty with the Indians, by which Mackay's heirs obtained the negro and a part of the horses.

After those above mentioned we had many traders. William Bybee in 1830, and Robert Hughes in 1832, were the most constant.

Besides the regular traders, there were many other persons who sent droves of horses to the Southern States. Beeves and hogs were also sent south to market.

Sterrett and Marsh, A. Trigg, the Wilkerson's and others drove large droves of hogs for several years to Richmond, Virginia, Georgia, and other Southern markets.

For a considerable number of years mules were not raised in this county to any extent, consequently none were sent from here

to market. It is in the recollection of all our grown farmers when their attention was turned to raising mules for market, since which time they have added much to our trade South.

Corn from an early day has been shipped to New Orleans and other ports. First in flat bottomed boats (Broad Horns) as they were called, then in the steamboats, and now principally by railroads.

Tobacco was not raised as a crop for market until 1810-12, and not much of it until 1815-16. Since then it has increased until it has become the most important crop of the county. There are now annually shipped from his county 2500 hogsheads.

Flax and cotton as a crop have almost become unknown.

We have fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, timothy, orchard grass, &c., &c. Some barley and vegetables of every kind.

The first freighters were James Neville, Samuel and Eli McMurray, Archibald Miller, Lowry Bishop, James Hall, Edmund Duff, Asa Young, Ransom Amos, Haiden T. Curd, James and Schuyler H. Murrell, John Lewis, S. S. Farris, Jonathan Jewell, Kirtley and Anderson, John H. and James Page, Crutcher and Son, Trabue and Bagby.

STEERSMEN OF BOATS

Adam Garman, Wm. Neville, Willis Craddock, Henry Emerson, Ephraim, Rufus and Benjamin Steffey, Thomas Duncan, Carter Threlkill, A. D. Roberts, Sol Ritchey and Wm. Butler.

Peter C. and Edward Goodall opened the first cabinet warehouse in Glasgow on the corner of Green and ——— streets, nearly opposite the Christian church in 1812-15, at which time commenced extravagance in furniture. They manufactured fine and costly furniture, some of which is to be seen this day, such as sideboards, bureaus, tester, (curtain) bedsteads, &c. John H. Anderson and George W. Matthews learned the trade with the Goodall's and carried it on. Anthony Cake and Charles Hoops learned under Matthews. Many years after, in 1830, Sylvanus M., Albert K., and John C. Bagby, (member elect to Congress), and Andrew Waldrope, with others, manufactured the same kind of furniture.

The Bagbys, Andrew Waldrope and Samuel W. Harbison were carpenters as well as cabinet makers. James Merry, in the year 1815, manufactured the first Windsor chairs in Glasgow. They were neat, good and substantial, as is proved by the many which are yet to be seen. He was also an excellent house painter.

In speaking of the Goodalls we are reminded Peter C. Goodall married Adaline B. Spotswood, a daughter of Gen. Alex. A. Spotswood. They gave many private dancing parties, and other elegant entertainments. Mrs. Goodall was taught dancing in Virginia, when reels, jigs and contra dances were fashionable, and before cotillions and round dances were introduced. She was a graceful and finished dancer, and exceedingly fond of the amusement. Elijah Haiden, Wm. T. Bush, Alex. Adair, and others, also gave private dancing parties.

Chapter XVII

In our notes having arrived to about 1812, we pause and look back. We have passed through the wilderness, and have seen the Indian, the elk, the bear, the panther, the beaver disappear; the face of the country changed; mills, comfortable dwelling, meeting and school houses erected; taverns opened, and the country filled with preachers, teachers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, farmers and doctors, and have arrived at a period when all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life can be easily obtained. All is greatly changed—our pioneers and their children.

Before proceeding farther we must give some further information about our settlers, their wants and necessities.

They had but few wagons, and were obliged to resort to sleds of the rudest kind on which to haul their rails, corn, wood, &c. They used them at all seasons of the year, though they were best adapted to winter when snow covered the ground.

The first carriages were Dearborns, afterwards called carryalls. Gigs and two horse carriages did not make their appearance until 1820 or afterwards, and then only one or two of each were to be found in the county.

The settlers used wooden trenchers and bowls. Their churns, piggins, pails and washtubs were readily furnished, as timber for making them was plenty.

Tinkers from Washington County visited from house to house, and furnished pewter basins, bowls, dishes, plates, spoons, cups, pitchers and mugs. Tin basins, cups and other tin ware were brought from Lexington, until a tinner was secured here. Wooden, iron and pewter spoons were used, as there were then but few britannia ones. There was but little silverware in the county, and that principally spoons until 1808-10. Silver-plated forks are of a late date. Coarse crockery was soon made in the county. Table ware was brought from Lexington. The pioneers brought but little china ware previous to 1816. Ivory handled forks and knives were not known in the county until long afterwards. Wooden stools and benches with a few split bottomed chairs were used for a short while until chairs could be made. Wooden tables made of a solid board, supported by cross legs, were to be found in all the cabins. They had few cooking utensils, and no cooking stoves until about 1840.

During the war of 1812-15 commerce pretty much ceased with the South, and extravagance was slightly checked; but immediately

after the war every one rushed into merchandise, lawyers, doctors, mechanics and boys. Extravagance ran riot; every person ran in debt; nearly all failed, and general ruin was the consequence.

Forty odd banks were established by the Legislature at one session to relieve, as they thought, the wants of the people. Nearly every independent bank failed by the close of the year.

The people resorted to Stay and Replevin laws and a new court of Appeals to sustain them, all which measures only increased their difficulties, and rendered no benefit, except to the Shylocks.

All descriptions of property, particularly houses, town lots and lands, depreciated in value. Houses and lots in Glasgow worth, say, $5,000 sold for $500 or less. This was in 1819-20-21, and to add to the distress of the people, provisions were exceedingly high and scarce. Corn sold as high as $5 a barrel. Negro men worth $800 sold for $400 in silver, commonwealth's bank paper having depreciated one half. Notwithstanding all this, extravagance did not cease in living and dressing. Watches worth from $75 to $100 became common. Fine gold watches, gold chains, and pianos made their appearance from 1835 to '40.

Money crisis occurred in 1828-37, and they have occurred frequently since. We will not prolong this unpleasant subject longer.

OIL

Early in this century oil was discovered on the water near the edges of Skegg's Creek and Boyd's Fork, and we believe on other streams in the county, though our recollection is in fault and does not enable us to state as to other streams with certainty. It was obtained by using the feathered part of a goose quill to skim it off of the water, and was then placed in a phial. It was used as a medicine for burns, sores, inwardly, &c. It was considered a valuable medicine, and was called British Oil.

In the year 1865 the first well was sunk on Boyd's Fork, four miles from Glasgow, near the place the pioneers obtained oil. Several other wells have been sunk.

For three or four years 1600 gallons of oil per day were obtained by one company. Other wells up to 1870 produced about one thousand gallons a day. The Pittsburgh oil company have averaged from 1870 to 1876 twenty barrels, eight hundred gallons per day, average price $2.20 per barrel, at their wells. Other wells on the Creek yield about one thousand gallons per day. We understand that there is now produced, principally from six or seven

wells, two hundred and seventy thousand gallons per month, owned by Chess, Carley & Co., A. Armel and the Pittsburgh Oil Company, the most of which is shipped from the Glasgow R. R. Depot, after being tared. A refinery has or is about to be erected at the wells.

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE

There are annually shipped from the Glasgow Depot about twenty-five hundred hhds. of tobacco, produced in Barren, Allen, Monroe and Metcalf counties; a great number of beeves, sheep and hogs; turkeys, chickens and other fowls, and eggs; a great quantity of black walnut plank; and other articles.

IN MEMORIAM OF DANIEL CURD

He was born October 14th, 1774, in Albemarle County, Va. His father, John Curd, emigrated to Kentucky before it was a state, and settled on the Kentucky River at the mouth of Dick's River. In 1786 the Legislature of Virginia, by an act of the General Assembly, granted to him a right or privilege of a Ferry across the Kentucky River at the mouth of Dick's River. (It was one of the eight ferries established in Kentucky by Virginia before Kentucky was a state,) allowing the grantee to charge three shillings for crossing a man from one side to the other, and the same for a horse. These were the emoluments allowed to the keeper, his heirs and assigns, so long as he or they should keep the same (ferry) according to the directions of the Act.

John Curd, the father of Daniel, married Lucy Brent, in Virginia, before he removed to Kentucky. Young Daniel was a small boy when he, with his father's family, reached their new home on the banks of the Kentucky River. All was new to him. All the luxuries of life had been given up by his parents. They had a few slaves and horses and not much else, save strong wills, honest hearts and minds capable of meeting every trial and emergency, and enduring the vicissitudes of a wilderness life.

He received but a limited education, though as good as the country afforded, and he saw much of practical surveying. He was quick and anxious to learn, and was taught to depend upon his own exertions. His mother as well as his father was sensible, and their example was followed, and their advice received and acted upon without hesitation, consequently he grew up a self-reliant man.

When still a young man he went to Bowling Green, and entered into the office of Wm. Chapline, Clerk of the Warren

Circuit and County Courts. He remained with Mr. Chapline until this county was established. He was present at its organization, was a candidate for Surveyor and was elected. He held the office, giving general satisfaction, until his death, which happened April 18th, 1843.

While in Warren he was greatly encouraged and assisted in learning to survey, by Joab Watson, Samuel B. Coker, —— Tyson, and "Long Legged" Swanson, surveyors of much note in that day.

Soon after his election he married Fanny S. Trigg, daughter of Haiden Trigg, Esq., one of the first Justices of Peace of Barren County. She was born in Bedford County, Va. They were married by the Rev. John Howe.

He was a remarkable man in every respect. He possessed untiring industry, and was as brave as he was forgiving. He was liberal to a fault; he never deserted a friend, and the poor and hungry never left his door without their wants having been relieved.

Being surveyor of the county he soon knew nearly all the vacant land, and had it in his power to appropriate the finest and best for himself. Instead of doing so, he would go to a friend and insist on him to take it up for his own use.

Upon being advised to take up the lands for his children, his answer was: "If they are of any account they will have enough; if they are not, they will have too much." He knew not selfishness; he was perfectly self-disinterested. He was hospitable, kind, generous and honest in all things.

A few years before his death he united himself to the Methodist church, lived a quiet and good member, and died in the faith.

Notwithstanding he was born and lived on a farm nearly all his life he was not a farmer. After his marriage he always lived and carried on a farm. He had a trusty colored servant, Powel, who was his main manager. Some yet living, besides Mr. Curd's children, can bear witness to Powel's faithful character in all relations.

Mrs. Curd survived her husband many years, instilling in her children industrious and honest habits. They had nine children. The oldest, John Brent Curd, who married Miss Helen Chapline, was a merchant; and after his marriage lived in Somerset, Ky., until his death. He left several children.

Haiden Trigg Curd, who married Martha Edmunds, daughter of Wm. Edmunds, Esq., of Barren County, was a merchant of

Glasgow; afterwards removed to Louisville, Ky., where he was, with others, for many years a wholesale dry goods merchant. Afterwards a wholesale grocer until his death in 1859. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife survived him a few years. They left a number of children.

Another son, Alanson Trigg Curd, died soon after he reached his manhood. He was a very promising young man, and if life had been spared would no doubt have added much to the honor of his family, and to his profession of a merchant. He never married.

Another of his sons, Havilah Price Curd, is still living with us. He married Letitia Y. Mosby, daughter of Thos. H. Mosby.

Another, Daniel B. Curd, is also living with us. He married Maria Stark, daughter of Theopulus Stark, of Barren County.

The two last named, better known as Price and Brud Curd, are merchants at Cave City. Their honesty and character as citizens and merchants can not be enhanced by any thing we can say.

His daughter, Patsey, married Schuyler H. Murrell—they are both dead. They left children.

Lucy Curd married Woodford Martin—both are dead. They left several children.

Eliza married John Snoddy. He is now dead.

Mary married Benjamin Franklin Dickey.

BARBECUES

Barbecues are of an early date in this county. They were had on the Fourth of July, when the Declaration of Independence and a Fourth July speech were generally delivered; also during canvasses for Representatives for the Legislature and Congress, and not unfrequently by private parties. Reader, let me tell you what was a primitive barbecue, when were cooked or barbecued over hot coals, venison, beef, mutton, lamb, pig, squirrels, birds, turkeys, ducks and chickens.

It would do you good to see old Sam Spencer and his assistants with their white aprons on and dish of gravy and mop in hand basting the meats, and it would do you more good to sit down at the table and enjoy the richest dinner you ever ate in your life.

Farewell, ye, the happiest days we will ever see. Farewell, kind Sam Spencer. With you and barbecues are gone the good old times. Will they ever return? Yea, when the pioneers, barbecues, Sam Spencer, and Daniel, his son, return to feed the appetites of the good people.

Chapter XVIII

We have seen some of the mighty works of God—the sun, the moon and the stars; the earth with all its mountains, rivers and trees; the "mighty Ocean," mirage, the bow in the heavens, and many other of His works, with all, which being so familiarized, their grandeur and sublimity appear not more grand and sublime, than did, at first thought and first view, the shooting or falling of the stars or meteors of the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. The whole heavens seemed to be dissolving. The stars appeared to be leaving their orbits. The phenomenon covered the entire hemisphere. Meteors were flying through the air; some perpendicularly, some horizontally, others obliquely, all tending to the earth, many blazing, all leaving long trains of light, the whole appearing like a snow storm of immense flakes.

To describe it is beyond the power of mind or pen, and it is idle to attempt it. It must have been seen to have realized its grandeur and sublimity. Many believed the world would soon be on fire, and the day of judgment was at hand.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF RICHARD GARNETT

Richard Garnett was the son of Judge John Garnett. He was born in Culpepper County, Va., November 10th, 1775. His father emigrated to the Great Crossings, Scott County, Ky., in 1786.

Richard Garnett came to this county in 1797 or '8, with a negro man, to open a place for his father's family. He opened the farm on which Wm. I. Wood now lives, and his father soon afterwards settled on it.

He was, as heretofore stated, elected Clerk of the District and Quarter Session Courts. Soon after his election he married, August 7th, 1800, Dosha Stockton, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Stockton, a Baptist preacher, one of the first pioneers. He bought and settled on the Wright farm, near town. At first he built a log house as was the custom, but a few years thereafter he built a brick dwelling house and office. The latter he occupied until the county erected the offices on the public square, heretofore named. He was a good Clerk, a kind husband, father and master. He was benevolent, hospitable, always ready to befriend the poor and needy —in fact, a model man. He was greatly loved and respected by all who knew him.

He raised a large family, who were, from their youth, men and women in manners and demeanor. They, too, are loved and esteemed by all who know them.

He became a member of the Baptist church about 1818. His wife was also a member from her youth, and many of his children and grandchildren.

He acquired considerable property, which he administered bountifully.

He held the Clerkship of the Quarter Session Court until the Court was abolished, and the Clerkship of the Barren Circuit Court until declining years admonished him it with too onerous for him. He resigned in June, 1839, and was succeeded by his son William, who had been brought up in the office, and who was unexceptional as a man and Clerk.

Richard Garnett was a member of the Legislature in 1841.

September 5th, 1850, William resigned the office of Clerk and was succeeded by his father, who accepted the office as a matter of favor to William, and held it until the election under the New Constitution.

He died as he lived, a christian, on the 27th of March, 1872, aged ninety-six years, at his residence near town, where he had lived nearly seventy years.

FAIR GROUNDS

In 1840 the first Barren County Agricultural Fair was held in Glasgow on Gretna Green, south of the public square. A friend handed us a notice of the second, which we transcribe, with the names of six of the prize takers.

BARREN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

The Barren County Agricultural Fair will be held on Gretna Green at Glasgow, on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th of Oct., 1841, when the following premiums will be awarded:

To the best mare, H. P. Curd, a cup, $8; best gelding, Fr. Gorin, a cup, $8; two year old horse colt, a cup, $8; one year old horse colt, R. F. Wood, a cup, $8; sucking colt, Will Grinstead, a cup, $8; two year old filly, a cup, $8; one year old filly, W. J. Wood, a cup, $8; sucking filly, Wm. Simpson, a cup, $8; aged Jack, a cup, $8; aged Jennet, a cup, $8; Jack colt under two years old, a cup, $8; yearling mule, spoons, $6; sucking mule, spoons, $6; Bull, spoons, $6; Cow, spoons, $6; yearling Bull calf, spoons, $6; sucking

calf of either sex, spoons, $6; two years old heifer, spoons, $6; one years old heifer, butter knives, $5; Ram and Ewe, spoons and tongs, $5; Boar, sugar tongs, $2.50; Sow, cream spoon, $2.50; piece jeans, 6 yds., or more, spoons, $6; piece linsey, 10 yds, or more, spoons, $6; pair of woolen socks, cash, $2.

For the best Stallion, a cup, $8, to be awarded at the April (1842) county court.

The Glasgow Band of Music will attend, and the Military encampment and drill will be held at the same time and place.

Every subscriber *must* pay his subscription punctually, on or before the first day of the fair; before that day if possible.

B. N. CRUMP, TREAS.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14, 1841.

Mr. Gorin took the prize for the best gelding in 1840 with the mate of the one that took it in 1841. They were beautiful bays, named "Tippecanoe" and "Tyler too."

Afterwards, date not recollected, the grounds were changed to the place lying between the residences of Giles Y. Buford and H. C. Trigg. A handsome amphitheatre was erected, and fairs were held there several years. The company became embarrassed, the grounds were sold and a new company formed, who purchased the present grounds containing fourteen acres, on which they have erected suitable and commodious buildings. It is situated on the south side of the Nashville turnpike, about one-half mile from the public square of Glasgow. It is now on a solid basis and may be considered a fixture.

WAGON MAKERS, &C.

Henry Grinstead was the first wagon maker in Glasgow. Wm. Grinstead was the next, who carried on the business for many years. They were excellent workmen and citizens. Reuben Grinstead, Wm. Potter, J. W. and Henry Grinstead learned the business with Wm. Grinstead, and worked with him.

Robert Duncan was the first dyer and cake baker in Glasgow. He was also a shoemaker.

Felix Settle was the first gunsmith.

We give you the names of the Petit Jury who tried John C. Hamilton for the murder of Dr. Sanderson: Col. Simeon Buford, Robert Lane, Thomas Hall, Andrew Beard, Edward Young, Maximillian Haley, John Jameson, Gabriel Ament, Alexis Rice, Peter Frank, Billy Sneed and William Abbott.

Alexander Adair came here from Mercer County, Ky. He was a nephew of General John Adair. He practiced his profession here until 1815 or '16, and was one of the Justices of the peace of the Enquiry Court that tried John C. Hamilton. He was appointed cashier of the Glasgow Branch of the old Bank of Kentucky, when it was established here about 1815 or '16. He was a sensible and amiable man, quiet, kind, hospitable, and reliable in all things. He entered and took up many of the valuable land in the Barrens in this county, south of Green River. He was a true friend to his country, but had no political ambition and never sought office.

He married Rachel Monroe, a daughter of John Monroe, a sister of Thomas B. Monroe, Judge of the U. S. District Court of Kentucky, and of Ben Monroe, Circuit Court Judge of this circuit.

Mr. Adair was U. S. Marshal of Florida, where he removed, and held the office we believe until his death.

In a word he was a good and true man, full of charity and greatly respected by his numerous acquaintances.

After his death his wife with his children came back to Kentucky. She is now dead. Most of their children are living in Hart and Green Counties.

Dr. Wm. I., and A. Monroe Adair, late Commonwealth's Attorney for this district, live in Hart. Another son, John, lives in Oregon. One of the daughters is the wife of Gen. Edward Hobson, of Greensburg. There are, perhaps, other children that we do not know.

We are indebted to the late Col. B. B. Crump for the beautiful Courthouse green.

In 1839 or '40 he conceived the idea, after the Court house was built, of ornamenting the ground with trees and blue grass, and carried out his idea by having the grass sown and the trees set out. He watched them and had them cared for as long as he lived here. It is said by visitors and others to be the handsomest Courthouse yard in Kentucky.

He, his brother B. N. Crump, and their sister, Polly Helm, wife of the late John B. Helm, Esq., are well known in this community.

Col. Crump, who was a Justice of the Peace, was also a military man. He commanded a company of volunteers in this town, and also was Colonel of the 94th regiment of Kentucky militia in this county. The brothers, B. B. and B. N. Crump, were retail

merchants in Glasgow, and for many years wholesale hardware merchants in Louisville.

Col. Crump was as brave as the bravest, and was as noble, generous and kind-hearted as he was brave.

B. N. Crump, who possessed the same noble qualities as his brother, succeeded Daniel Curd as surveyor of this county. They both died at Hannibal, Missouri. Their sister is still living there.

The above were the children of Havilah P. Crump.

ADDITIONS TO GLASGOW

Since the town of Glasgow was originally established, three additions have been made to it. One by Mark Hardin of the lands which he owned north of Front and Race streets now extended. The place is now occupied by Joseph H. Lewis. The land was laid off in lots and streets, but the lots falling into the possession of one person no regard was paid to them.

The second addition was of the lands fronting on Front Street, and lying between Race and Green streets, extended. The lots were sold and cross streets laid out. Some of the cross streets have been closed for many years.

The third was made by Wm. T. Bush, Monroe, &c., on the south side of Glasgow. Some of the cross streets were imprudently sold by an act of the Legislature and were closed.

Part of Warren County, including the Merry Oaks, was added to Barren County in 182 .

There is a sulphur spring on the South Fork, about one-half mile from the Courthouse. At one time the water was much used, and it was a favorite resort for young ladies and gentlemen. Some persons have received great benefit from the use of the water. It was analyzed many years ago, and ought to be again, for it may contain very valuable medical properties.

LAWYERS

General Alexander E. Spotswood devoted but little of his time to the practice of law.

He married Miss Lewis, of Virginia, a niece of Mrs. George Washington. They had many children, sons and daughters.

During the war of 1812-13 having a valuable salt-petre cave on his farm, mentioned previously, he manufactured large quantities of that article. He purchased upwards of one hundred acres adjoining this place, on which he built the main part of the brick house now owned by Gen. Joseph H. Lewis.

Mrs. Spotswood was one of the most charming of wives, and the whole family was most pleasant and agreeable.

Some years after the death of his first wife Gen. Spotswood married Miss Hundley, near the Buchetti vineyard in this county, where he resided on his farm until his death. His second wife is still living at an advanced age.

He was an educated man of good sound sense, but eccentric and somewhat erratic; an honorable man of high and stern integrity.

David Walker came here from Jessamine County, Ky. He was of good family, and an energetic and industrious man of easy circumstances. After Allen County was formed, in 1815, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit and Courts, which offices he held during life, discharging the duties of both faithfully for about twenty years.

He engaged in the mercantile business in Scottville. He entered and took up many vacant lands south of Green River, with the assistance of Daniel Curd.

He was kind to his relations, hospitable to all, and a kind and humane master. He married Mary Hawkins, a most estimable and faithful wife, about the year 1820. She is still living in Logan County, much loved and esteemed by all her relatives and friends.

Isaac Robertson, our first lawyer, was a Virginian of good family. He remained here but a short time, then returned to Virginia, where he died soon thereafter. He was a relation of the Rogers' and Semple's.

Thomas B. Overton left here and settled in Nashville. He was in the war of 1812-15, and either died soon after or was killed in the war. He never achieved distinction as a lawyer.

Havilah P. Crump and James H. Rice practiced but little law. They turned their attention to other business. Both were highly honorable men of good families.

James H. Rice was the son of the celebrated David Rice, one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Kentucky. James H. Rice built the brick house now owned by Gen. Lewis, adjoining the Bank of Trigg and Hawkins; also the brick house, the residence of Wm. H. Botts, Esq.

Henry F. Greenwood was a lawyer, but practiced but little. He was a bank clerk, a Justice of the Peace, a Notary Public, a Draughtsman, a wit, a wag, and with all a good fellow. Poor in this world's goods, rich only in a large family. Once when ill with

fever, he neither ate nor drank anything for eighteen days, and yet survived.

Uberto Wright succeeded Thomas Davis as surveyor of this county, and was followed by John M. Renfro.

Chapter XIX

A SKETCH OF HENRY CRUTCHER

Henry Crutcher was born in Virginia on the 16th of November, 1776. His father emigrated to this state and settled in Elizabethtown, Ky., in Hardin County. We are enabled from want of information to give but a slight sketch of his family. He had two brothers living at Nashville, Thomas and Edmund. Thomas, who was never married, was Treasurer for a number of years of the state of Tennessee, and the Father and Patron of the Female College of Nashville. Edmund was a merchant and a farmer. James, another brother, was a successful merchant of Elizabethtown. Charles Helm, the father of Thos. J. Helm, married Sallie, a sister of Henry Crutcher. Betsey married John Sneed. There were other brothers, and perhaps a sister, of whom we know nothing except that they lived in the adjoining county to Hardin. Henry Crutcher came to live in Glasgow in 1806. He brought his merchandise soon after, and was compelled to open his goods in a shanty for want of a store room. The next year, 1807, he built the frame house on the corner of Main and Race streets for a dwelling and store house.

He was married March 17th, 1808, to Polly (Mary) Buford, a daughter of Col. Simeon Buford, by Rev. John Howe. She was born in Woodford County, Ky., August 22d, 1792. After his marriage he resided and kept his store in the frame house until 1816, when he built the brick house on the square opposite his frame house. It is now occupied by the Deposit Bank, Trigg & Hawkins, and others.

He lived there until a few years before his death, when he purchased the house and land above Urania College, now owned and occupied by Gen. Joseph H. Lewis.

He was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky in 1814, and served in the House of Representatives.

He was an honest man, a successful merchant, and had and deserved the esteem of all. He was almost the only merchant in the place who survived the crash of 1819-20-21, and one of the first merchants of Glasgow who purchased his stock of merchandise in Philadelphia.

He was a quiet, unostentatious man, noted for his fair dealing, probity and sincerity, and for his strict morality and temperance.

In the latter part of his business life, he at different times

had several partnerships, with the Trabues, his sons and sons-in-law. He never united himself to any church, though he always had a preference for the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife and some of his children were members.

He died, leaving a large family of children and grandchildren, on the 11th of February, 1857. His wife, who survived him eleven years, died January 30th, 1868, at her son's, A. B. Crutcher.

All of his family have left here except his son, Albert B. Crutcher, and his family, who reside near town. The latter is a moral, temperate and respected citizen.

CAMP MEETINGS

Camp meetings had their origin early in this century. The first, which was Methodist, was held at Old Zion, ten miles from this place on the south side of the old road to Bowling Green. It was largely attended and was kept up for many years.

The first Methodist district included part of Tennessee, part of Kentucky, and probably some of Virginia. It embraced territory enough for a small state. Bishop McKendree was the first presiding elder, as they were called. He was then a young man, and his preaching place next above "Old Zion" was ninety miles distant, as he informed us. There were afterwards Rev. Peter Cartwright and other able preachers on this circuit.

Bethel, five miles southeast of Glasgow, was another famous camp ground, numerously attended, where was heard the unequaled eloquence of Jonathan Stamper, Marcus Lindsay, Silas Lee, Hooper Crews, and very many others of like reputation of that day. It was also Methodist. It, like Old Zion, has vanished, gone to the tomb of the capulets.

We recollect, when quite a boy, of a camp or quarterly meeting being held at James Ritchey's, near town, on the South Fork, near John Franklin's, Gen. Forbes', and Sam Bell's. Of the numerous Methodist preaching places only a few remain.

We know of only one other camp meeting ground in the present bounds of this county; it was Cumberland Presbyterian, situated on the southeast side of the Bardstown Road, near the bridge that crosses Beaver Creek. It was used for the first time about 1841. It has also disappeared, and has been supplanted by Underwood's Chapel, which has been erected on or near the ground.

SAM BELL

Sam Bell, it is believed, was born in West Virginia. When a young man he worked as a common laborer at the lead mines,

which were extensive, on or near New River (Kanawa). He was wild and thoughtless, and careless in spending his money, so much so, although poor, he spent all his wages as fast if not faster than he earned them. At the same time there was at the works a hired negro man, Harry, who was sensible, shrewd, and who formed an attachment for young Bell. By his sensible advice he prevailed on Bell to abandon his habits of extravagance and folly and to take care of his money. In a short while Bell by his industry, economy and frugality, saved enough money to purchase Harry and his wife, Hannah. In the meantime his friend James Forbes (Gen. Forbes) had emigrated to Kentucky, and he determined to follow him. He and his servants, Harry and Hannah, soon reached Kentucky, and found Gen. Forbes settled one mile from Glasgow, on the South Fork. He bought one hundred acres of Forbes' land, adjoining the latter's place, on which he built a log cabin one story high, with two rooms, in which he lived during life, and in which he died.

When he came to Kentucky he was quite lame in his right leg, and had to use a cane as long as he lived. He gave the following account of his lameness:

A pet bear that was kept chained up near the mines was one day turned loose by some reckless hunters that came to the mines for lead, and while he (Bell) and four others were walking along a road at night they met the bear, which raised itself upon his hind legs and seized Bell, who was foremost, in a close hug, and threw him down dislocating his hip bone.

Mr. Bell was energetic, industrious and frugal. He was fond of good society, and as soon as the first brick Court house was built he was made stray pen keeper, and had himself appointed janitor of the Court house, so that he could enjoy, as he said, the company of the judge, the lawyers, sheriff and the gentleman litigants and jurors.

He paid but little attention to his farm and earned barely a support off of it, notwithstanding he amassed wealth rapidly by purchasing and hiring his slaves, and by economy. Harry aided him in selecting such slaves as would produce him most money by hiring. He had but little education, but possessed a strong and active mind, and was deeply versed in the Bible and Ancient History. He was waggish, possessed great good humor, was quick at repartee, fond of music, and knew and could sing many comic songs.

In the Court house he kept the strictest order, and furnished the court and bar with every necessity and convenience.

When business was not going on he made every person feel pleasant by his jokes, songs and quips. All liked him, and his pleasant agreeable ways.

His passions were strong, his prejudices were great, his likings equally as strong.

He took great pains to bring a young lawyer he liked into notice. One way he took was when on a court day he saw his favorite was out, was to go to the door and call his name loud and quick, and this he would do as often as his favorite would leave the court room. On being asked why he did so, he would reply "to make the people believe you have much business, and you are a rising star."

He was fond of good company at his house, where, as well as in town, he was hospitable and kind.

He was very fond of the Masons, and, although not one himself, he would come to town on lodge nights to sup with them, as was the custom in those days, would sing songs, tell anecdotes, &c.

When near his death he sent for his friend, Col. B. B. Crump, to write his will. He gave all his property to the children of his friend Gen. Forbes, except he gave to Jesse B. Winn, a deputy sheriff, one hundred four and a half pence. He had the four and half pence counted out, put into a leather purse and put aside to be delivered to Winn, which was done after his death. He died in 1834 much loved and respected. He was never married.

Sam Bell Maxey, a Senator in Congress, from Texas, is named for him.

He had two brothers, Wm. and Si (Josiah) Bell, and a sister living in Muhlenburgh County, Ky. They were well off was the reason, we suppose, that he did not leave them his property. His brother William represented that county two or more years in the Legislature.

A great change in manners, dress and living took place in 1815-16-17, and culminated in the fall of 1818-19. With the close of the war large quantities of merchandise were brought to this country. Merchants and stores multiplied rapidly, and with the fall of 1816, and spring of 1817, every house which could be used for a store in Glasgow was filled with goods.

There were two stores on Washington Street; one where E. Morris' dwelling stands, the other above on the now vacant lot

below the Shirley House. One in the corner house occupied by Mrs. Jordan as a milliner store, one on the opposite corner, one in every house on Race Street below, to and including Crutcher's frame house on the corner; one in every house on Main Street to Green Street; one in the frame house, now gone, where Charles W. Terry's store is; another in the house now occupied by W. H. Dillon as a shoe shop, and one in the low brick building near the Post-office. In all twenty or more.

The goods brought to Glasgow were of the finest kinds. Broadcloth, cassimere, silk and marsailles for vests; seersuckers, nankeen and other fine goods for gentlemen's wear. The finest silk, plain and figured, from China, the East Indies, France and other foreign countries; Irish linen, French embroidery. Canton crape, India mull, and Swiss muslins, jaconets, silk and crape shawls, silk veils, silk stockings, linen cambric for handkerchiefs, ruffles and other uses for ladies. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, white and colored, with hats and bonnets for gentlemen, and ladies, were extensively worn.

Calico dresses were compelled by the elite to give way to silks, muslins, crape, bombazines, &c., as home-made cotton dresses had done to calico. It was fortunate for the country, ladies did not require thirty or forty yards of those articles to make a dress.

Their dresses were of a proper length, showing a pretty ankle and foot, and not so long as to be scavengers, sweeping the streets whether dusty or muddy.

Another advantage, they did not wear as many clothes as they afterwards did. Bustles had not yet come in fashion, but when they did pillows were frequently used as such. Corsets were worn, and tight lacing destroyed the lives of thousands of our prettiest women, and left us a feeble and sickly generation, with little or no constitution. But we must forbear, for we intend to give offense to no one.

Every young gentleman and lady had to have a fine horse, with bit and bradoon, double reins, martingale, fine saddle with broadcloth housing, fine whip and gentleman's boots and spurs. A gentleman must wear a ruffled shirt, and in fall, winter or spring a surtout coat of fine cloth, reaching near to the ankle, or else he was not equipped for gallantry or courting.

Ear and finger rings made their appearance about 1818. Ear rings would sometimes rest upon the shoulder. Some were plain and simple, others set with topas and other costly stones.

A diamond ring was seldom seen in those good and economical days. Young ladies were saved the trouble of pulling off their glove to display a beautiful hand with their fingers banded with glittering and sparkling diamonds.

Fine carriages and one horse gigs began to be used about the same time. Buggies, barouches, phaetons, chariots, &c., were only to be seen in cities and in the blue grass country.

Fine furniture was made with us, as none was imported in those days. It was beautifully inlaid with holly, many holly trees being here then, though you rarely see one now.

Table ware of the finest quality came in use. China tea and dining sets were to be found in corner cupboards and on the sideboard, and on days of show and parade on the table.

The silver ware increased greatly. Silver soup ladles, silver sugar dishes, tongs, and dining and tea spoons, gravy and sauce spoons rapidly increased. Our old friend Wm. Savage, his boys, Joseph Eubank and others were kept busy supplying the demand.

Once in awhile you would see old silver salt sellers leave their hiding place, and appear on the table filled with the best and whitest salt from Mann's or Bullitt's Lick, which was not very white after all.

The credit system was at its highest, everybody had credit. Persons not worth a cent could buy a horse, a farm, or a store upon credit. This extravagance was added to by reckless speculations in negroes, town lots and lands—indeed, in everything until 1818, then the cry was made for more money. It was said there was not enough money to carry on the business of the county. Every business was suffering for the want of money to send off the produce of the country and to answer the calls of commerce, hence the chartering of the forty odd Independent banks, the importing of immense amount of specie, all forgetting that relief was to come out of the ground. The Independent banks failed. In the spring of 1819 the merchants commenced failing, extravagance was checked, Stay-laws for twelve months, two year Replevin laws were resorted to as well as a Commonwealth's Bank without a dime to redeem its millions of paper issued. Universal ruin almost was the result.

Salt was sold for $5.00 a bushel; corn for $5.00 a barrel, and could only be had at Mr. Wm. Martin's, sixteen miles from Glasgow, and on Puncheon Camp Creek, thirty or thirty-five miles off. At the same time, 1821, pork was worth only $1.50 per cwt. Before

1822 many merchants, farmers, mechanics, lawyers and doctors were ruined.

We saw one farmer's stock of milch cows, fifteen or twenty head, sold at $1.25 and $1.50 a head; horses and other stock at proportional prices.

Many persons were stripped of all their property, save what the law exempted from execution, which was then very little.

"We paid dear for our whistle." We lost many of our good citizens from town by removals to the country, to other towns, and some to other states.

The original pioneers had not greater sufferings. Before 1827 things began to brighten up, but in 1828 there was a slight revulsion.

Still our people were not conquered, and in 1837 we had another crisis. Other Banks had been created by our Legislature in 1832-35. We had not yet found out that Banks do not pay the people's debts.

Chapter XX

HAIDEN TRIGG

Haiden Trigg after marrying in Redford County, Va., emigrated to Kentucky before 1800; came to Barren County in the fall of 1798 or '99, and settled four miles from Glasgow. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of the new county, and one of the first Trustees of the town of Glasgow. He assisted in the organization of the new county, Barren; was a Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky in 1803, and was the second sheriff of this county.

He was of commanding appearance, and a man of pleasant manners and address, hospitable and kind to his neighbors and friends. He was a friend of his country and its institutions.

He left us after a dozen years or more and removed with all his family to the State of Tennessee. All of his children, except Mrs. Daniel Curd, and Alanson Trigg, followed him to the same state. He was esteemed and respected by all that knew him. He died in the state of Tennessee.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,

a Virginian by birth, was our first representative. He served in 1800, '01, '02, '04, '07. He was our second Senator, and served from 1808-12.

He was an honest man, true and faithful; a man of sense, a business man, who conscientiously transacted the business of his fellow man at home and in the Legislature. He was faithful and was trusted in all things. He left political life in 1812, and like Cincinnatus of old, retired to his plow and the duties of domestic life, with a conscience void of offense.

MRS. LYDIA DAVIS SPILLMAN

Mrs. Spillman was born in Virginia; was the wife of James Spillman, a Revolutionary soldier, and was the mother of Mrs. Josiah Moss, well known in our community, many of whose children and grandchildren are amongst us.

Purity, Faith, Hope and Charity were hers. She adorned the christian faith, she was as pure as purity. Her business in life was to do the will of God; her example was that of a christian indeed.

Her soul was in charity, she collected not and distributed to

her hearers the follies and errors of her sex, with her the mantle of charity was over all.

She was a dutiful, kind, affectionate wife, a mother of mothers, beloved by all that knew her.

She was a Presbyterian in faith, and in death she gave her soul to God who gave it, and who no doubt received it. "May her soul rest in peace!"

TOWNS

Glasgow, the County seat, has a fine brick Court-house, a stone jail, four brick and three frame churches, two clerks offices, wings to the Court-house, five preachers, six Sunday Schools, one Bible Society, two Colleges, one colored school, one Masonic Lodge, one Chapter and Council, one Good Templars Lodge, a society of Knights of Honor, one Odd Fellows' Hall, six boarding houses, one hotel, three saddler's shops, two dentists, two banks, two tailor shops, three shoe and boot stores, two tin shops, one daguerrean gallery, seven dry goods stores, one shoe store, two silversmith shops, three shoe and boot stores, two tin shops, one daguerrean one restaurant, three drug stores, one book store, one marble works of monuments and tomb stones, four family groceries, one tan yard, one steam grist mill, one wool carding factory, one furniture manufactory, four carpenters, three barber shops, one gun-smith, two sewing machine stores, one shirt maker, two butchers, two carriage shops, three blacksmith shops, one paint shop, two cooper shops, one printing office—newspaper and job work—one furniture store, one undertaker, three livery stables, three tobacco factories, two brick layers, one dress maker, three wagon makers, one hardwood store, one plow factory, one store of agricultural implements, one training stable, one race track, one fair ground, eight doctors, two clerks of courts, one County Judge, one County Court Attorney, one Police Judge, one Police Attorney, one Jailer, one Town Marshal, one Constable, one Sheriff, two Magistrates, twenty-one lawyers, two Notary Publics, one County Administrator, two plasterers, one colored hotel, two pork houses, two stage lines, one railroad line, one Express office, two Express wagons, two hacks, one School Commissioner, one County Treasurer, two carriage makers.

COUNTY TOWNS

Grange Town is fourteen miles west of Glasgow. It contains one general store, Henderson brothers, one blacksmith shop, one Doctor, one church (Baptist), about twenty inhabitants.

Price's Station, on Glasgow Branch R. R., five miles west of Glasgow, contains one saw mill, one tobacco warehouse—about forty inhabitants.

Bell's Tavern (Glasgow Junction) contains three dry goods stores, one drug store, two saloons, one hotel, one church, one tobacco warehouse, one doctor, one lawyer, one depot and telegraph office—about seventy-five inhabitants.

Cave City, twelve miles northwest of Glasgow, has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, one hotel, one church, one school house and Masonic hall combined, three dry goods stores, three saloons, two drug stores, two doctors, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one jewelry store and watchmaker, two lawyers, one tobacco warehouse, depot and telegraph office.

Bear Wallow, twelve miles north of Glasgow, has one hotel and post-office.

Hiseville, ten miles east of Glasgow, contains seventy five inhabitants, two dry goods stores, two drug stores, one saddle and harness maker, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one church, one hotel, one tobacco warehouse, two doctors, one steam mill.

Slick Rock, eight miles east of Glasgow, contains about twenty inhabitants, one store, one tanyard, one saddler's shop, one doctor, one church, a steam grist mill.

No Bob (Flat Head) fourteen miles south east of Glasgow, contains seventy five inhabitants, two stores, one doctor, two blacksmith shops, one wagon maker, one steam saw and grist mill, one carding factory, one tobacco warehouse, one saddle and harness shop.

Temple Hill, nine miles south of Glasgow, contains three stores, one doctor, one church (Methodist), one daguerrean gallery, one blacksmith shop, one tavern, and about forty inhabitants.

Roseville, seven miles south of Glasgow, contains one store, one blacksmith shop, two doctors, about twenty-five inhabitants.

Chaplineton (Pageville) contains one store, and one blacksmith shop. It is thirteen miles south west of Glasgow, and has about fifteen inhabitants.

Rocky Hill is ten miles southwest of Glasgow—contains three stores, one doctor, one saddler's shop, one shop, one lawyer, one blacksmith shop, one tobacco warehouse, one church (Union), one school and Masonic Hall, and about fifty inhabitants.

Laurell Bluff is eight miles south of Glasgow—contains two stores, one grist and saw mill, and about twenty inhabitants.

Coral Hill contains one steam flouring mill, and about fifteen inhabitants.

Eighty Eight has one store, one doctor, one blacksmith shop, and twenty-five inhabitants.

CHURCHES, &C., IN BARREN COUNTY

With this number we close our notice of the different sects of religion in this county. We have had much difficulty in collecting the information now laid before you, and we regret, so far as the Methodist church is concerned, it is so meager. It is not for want of industry or inclination on our part. We have been anxious to give full and reliable information. If any errors have been committed by us, in regard to any denomination, we will take pleasure in having it corrected.

In Barren County there are two Presbyterian churches, one in Glasgow and one in Cave City. There is only one minister, Rev. W. G. White, and Cave City has but nine members.

Cumberland Presbyterians have four churches and three meeting houses; one at Lick branch with seventy-five members; one at Hiseville with twenty members; the other at Beech Grove, twenty members; Glasgow, ten members. Total membership one hundred and twenty-five; one preacher, Wm. Neal.

'The Church of Christ' called 'Christian Church' (by some Campbellite) meets at the following places in organized capacity for worship, viz:

Glasgow; no pastor at present. Salem, eight miles N. W. of Glasgow; no pastor at present. Mount Zion, six miles N. of Glasgow; no pastor at present. Mount Olivet, seven miles N. E. of Glasgow; no pastor at present. Refuge, nine miles east of Glasgow, U. Wright, pastor. Caney Fork, ten miles south of Glasgow, U. Wright, pastor. Beech Grove, five miles west of Glasgow, A. Allison, pastor. Doughty's Creek, fourteen miles west of Glasgow; no pastor at present. Union, two miles north-east of Glasgow. Total membership in the county, probably nine hundred. Two preachers or pastors, Uberta Wright and A. Allison.

OLD REGULAR BAPTIST

Two churches, Zion (Oak Grove) and Mount Vernon. Two preachers, Ishmael Higdon and Wm. Noville.

MISSION BAPTIST

Seven churches—Concord, Mount Pleasant, Skegg's Creek, Enon, Freedom, Pleasant Point and Chestnut Hill. They have four

preachers—R. Luttrell, E. Bertram, W. H. Flowers, J. Keith. Total, two hundred and fifty-one members.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST

In Barren River Association there are twelve churches and one thousand five hundred and ten members.

Churches—Peters Creek, Caney Fork, Antioch, Pleasant Ridge, Capitol Hill, Freedom, Beech Grove, Union, Mount Pleasant, Mount Olivet, Cave Spring, Millersburg. Elders—Elder W. G. W. Gillock, R. H. Spillman, A. W. Keene, F. C. Childress, F. G. Harlan.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION

has fourteen churches and one thousand and thirteen members. Pastors—Elders N. G. Terry, E. Petri, James Brooks, W. Owen, L. M. Gardner, T. N. Brown, Thomas Dodson, Wash Wells; Pastor, Peter Murrell.

METHODIST

There are in this county parts of two districts. One of the Presiding Elders was the late Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., whose eloquence has often been heard in many states of this Union, whose bland manners and kindness of heart have been felt by many, and whose piety was well known. We are treading on forbidden ground, his long and useful life will be written by his church to which that duty belongs; however, we could not say less. His place has not been filled yet.

Only three churches of his district are in this county, namely: Glasgow, Zion and Beaver Creek. W. W. Lambuth is preacher in charge.

The Rev. T. C. Frogge is presiding elder of the other district; G. W. Love and —— Means preachers in charge. Churches at Temple Hill, Cave City, Walnut Hill, Boyd's Creek and Park.

These are all the preaching places we have been able to ascertain, and we have altogether failed to learn the number of members of any of their churches except Glasgow.

They have local preachers living in Barren County: Rev. Wm. B. Edmunds and Rev. A. S. Mackey, Bible agent.

There are in the county about fifty Jews, and about seventy-five Catholics.

BRIDGES

There are eight bridges in Barren County for the passage of wagons, carriages, &c. Four are across Beaver Creek, two across Skegg's Creek, one over Peters' Creek and one across South Fork. There is also a railroad bridge across Beaver Creek.

In 1840 James Murrell, Esq., and others built in Glasgow a log cabin eight by twelve feet, which was finished off and taken to Bowling Green on the 4th of July to a Harrison barbecue. It was drawn on a wagon by six beautiful white horses, decorated with flags, &c.

Rufus Steffey was the teamster.

The barbecue grounds were on the south side of Barren River, on this side of Bowling Green.

There were present about four thousand people, and eloquent and patriotic speeches were made from the door of the cabin. A sumptious barbecue was partaken of by the multitude.

The cabin was taken after the celebration to Garland I. Blewett's on the turnpike, three miles this side of Bowling Green, and presented to him. It stood for several years in his yard near the road, as a monument of the pioneers, and of the log cabin and hard cider times.

Since the formation of this county Barren has left more than one-half of the original territory, many valuable citizens with many valuable water courses and a good portion of our best land, by the forming of the counties of Allen in 1815; Hart in 1819; Monroe in 1820, and Metcalf in 1860.

THE LOUGHS

In our number eleven we gave the christian names of the Loughs wrong. We will now give them correctly from a verbal and the written statement below of Elder John N. Mulkey. Jacob Lough instead of Solomon, who was a younger son, was the father of the drummer and fifer, John and Thomas instead of George and Jacob. There were two younger brothers, Daniel and Samuel, equal to their brothers as musicians.

Jacob Lough entered the army of the Revolution as a teamster, being too young to do camp and field duty. He had been in the army but a short time when he told his comrades he could play on the fife. They laughed at him and ridiculed him, knowing he had never had one in his hands. He said, "I have watched how the fifer moves his fingers, his mouth, and how he holds his fife; get that fifer to lend his to me, and I will show you I can play." The fifer was called, and on being informed of the conversation, believing it a camp joke, handed his instrument to Jacob, who, without a blunder, played to the astonishment of all, several tunes, which he had heard in the camp, better than any of the fifers. He was

taken from his team and soon made Fife Major. Nearly the whole Lough family, which is numerous, possesses a musical talent almost, if not equal, to Blind Tom's.

There is a daughter of Thomas Lough, Mrs. Ally Lough Moody, who can play on any musical instrument as soon as she sees it, without being instructed.

We give you a letter to us from Elder John N. Mulkey, a Christian preacher well known amongst us, a good preacher of great respectability and esteemed highly in many of our states. He has lived in Perry County, Ill., nineteen years.

He is a son of the celebrated John Mulkey, and a nephew of Philip Mulkey, two Baptist preachers and early pioneers; indeed, he is a pioneer, too, being in his seventy-first year. He and his excellent wife, a daughter of Jacob Lough, are of the same age, and were born near Tompkinsville, Ky.

John and Philip Mulkey died in 1844. They were called Schismatics, Unitarians, New Light, and after Alexander Campbell, Campbellites. The three have preached the same doctrines for half a century.

"Glasgow, Ky., July 7, '76.

Jacob Lough was born in Pennsylvania, and was old enough to take a very decided stand with the patriots in the war of Independence and served his country in the Revolution for five years.

During that time he not only contracted a great love for martial music, but also learned how to use both the drum and fife.

He raised several sons whom he taught to play upon the same instruments. John and Thomas were with the recruiting officers in Kentucky in the war of 1812, and they were the men whose skill in producing inspiring strains of martial music contributed to call out so many noble volunteers in the war of 1812, and it is a remarkable fact that after the two brothers had been separated for a series of years, say thirty or forty, they were thrown together in Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana, and then and there put forth in their old age all their skill in martial music and contributed much to the raising of volunteers to preserve the union. Before the war was over Thomas, the younger of these two patriotic brothers, died about the year 1863 or '64, and I having been very intimate with him, not only as a brother in the Lord, but as a brother-in-law, having married his sister, Nancy, on the 7th day of October, 1824, made them a visit and preached a discourse on the Resurrection. This was the first time I ever saw John Lough, and after he heard the sermon, he came to me and made a request that

when he died I should preach his funeral from the same scripture—1st Corinthians, 15th chapter—and I complied with his request on the first Lord's day in January, 1876. He was nearly ninety years old when he finished his work on earth. In addition to the brothers other excellent qualities they had the crowning grace of being Christians. All of which is submitted by your humble servant,

ELD. JOHN N. MULKEY."

Chapter XXI

LIFE OF HON. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS AND FAMILY

Christopher Tompkins was born in Virginia in the year 1780, though we do not know in what part of Virginia.

He was the son of John Tompkins, who emigrated to Fayette County, Ky., in 1794, but who died before he was permanently settled.

Gwynn T., the oldest son, then purchased the beautiful farm three miles north of Lexington and settled the family there.

Christopher went to live with the Hon. John Breckinridge, Senator, a man of considerable repute, at "Cabell's Dale," in Fayette County, near Lexington. He lived with him a number of years, and while there studied law. He had the advantage of legal teachings of Mr. Breckinridge; also of his library, an excellent one, both law and miscellany. He was a student, and improved his time and advantages. We do not know what school he attended, but we know he was a good scholar, both in Latin and English, not a smatterer. He was a grammarian, logician and arithmetician. He often said arithmetic mathematics was the foundation of a good education.

His pronunciation was good—very good—he drank deeply of the British classics; he read them with a relish and pleasure up to a late period. He was also a good and accurate historian, familiar with both Ancient and Modern History.

He was sober and temperate in all things.

He would amuse himself in leisure moments with his friends by a game of chess or whist, though he was not an expert at either.

His language was chaste, his only oath "By Jupiter."

His knowledge of books was no doubt acquired, to a considerable extent, after he commenced the practice of law.

He began his practice as a lawyer in the Green River country. Whether he first settled at Henderson or Greenville in Muhlenburgh County, we do not know. He, however, lived in Greenville, where he was induced to go, no doubt, on account of the good society there of the Worthingtons, Wings, Rumseys, McLeans, Weirs, Shorts, Eaves, McNarys, Russells, &c. While there he was a constant and welcome visitor at the home of General Samuel Hopkins, near the Red Banks, who had a number of charming daughters—educated and refined women.

Christopher Tompkins represented the county of Muhlenburgh in the House of Representatives in 1805. While in the Legislature he met Theodosia Logan, whom he married. She was a daughter

of Gen. Benj. Logan, an early pioneer of Lincoln County, who moved to Kentucky in May, 1777, and built Logan's Fort, near Stanford, in which he lived. He was a celebrated Indian fighter, and the progenitor of a race of noble men.

Tompkins, soon after his marriage, removed to Russellville, where he was residing when he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of this circuit, about 1809-10. He removed to this county and settled on a farm on Boyd's Creek, two and a half miles from Glasgow, where the late Carey Snoddy lived and died.

Afterwards, about 1816, he built the brick house on the Bardstown turnpike where Lucian Carden now lives, and removed to Glasgow, where he resided until the death of his estimable wife, and until his children who were living had married.

He presided as Judge at the March term, 1818, on the trial of John C. Hamilton for the murder of Dr. Sanderson. On that trial all the rulings of doubtful character were decided in favor of the prisoner.

It is a remarkable fact, during his long life as Judge, he never had a serious difficulty with his bar. He presided with dignity, firmness, and courtesy; his bar loved him; he had no favorites, or if he had, he never let it be known while on the bench.

Not a whisper or insinuation was ever heard against his honor, integrity or the firmness of his decisions. However, we do not intend to convey the idea that he never misconceived or misapplied the law, for "to err is human."

He was esteemed, and truly a learned, honest and upright Judge. He enjoyed and possessed the confidence and respect of his bar, officers of the court, litigants and the public, throughout his circuit in a degree seldom obtained by present Judges.

He was honest in his dealings, pure in his morals, modest, diffident and unobtrusive in his intercourse with his fellow man; he was humble, quiet and unostentatious; he was a stranger to that pride which proceeds from little minds, from riches, birth, place or connections. He was always approachable by the poor or distressed, and ready to assist all with his advice, counsel or purse. He was above and hated a mean act.

As a husband, father, master and friend, he was all that human nature admits. He disliked the wanton destruction of birds, animals, &c. He was in favor of the general emancipation of slavery, provided the condition of the slaves was not rendered worse, and satisfaction made to the master. He was opposed to avarice in all its phases. He was economical from principle, prudence, and, per-

haps, from necessity. He was not rich—he owned a few slaves. his house in town, and some personal property. He had a growing family of ten children to be educated and maintained. His salary was always low, from $1,000 to $1,500, when highest. His dress was plain but neat. He always had a large circuit, at one time it included Wayne, Cumberland, Adair, Green, Barren, Hart and Monroe counties, and perhaps Casey County.

In politics he was firm and unflinching. He opposed the new election of a Governor upon the death of Gov. Madison, in 1816, which created much excitement and strife that was finally settled by the people, that the constitution provided the Lieu. Governor to administer the government until a regular election. He was opposed to the Stay-laws of 1820, Replevin laws, New Court and Banks of the Commonwealth, because of their bad policy and their violations of the Constitution.

In 1824, he resigned the office of Circuit Judge and became a candidate for Governor in opposition to the New Court party. He was defeated by Gen. Desha.

He immediately formed a partnership with his nephew, John Tompkins, a young lawyer of Glasgow of much promise, and resumed the practice of law.

After the Whig and Democratic parties were formed, he being a great admirer of Henry Clay and his measures, to-wit: The Missouri Compromise, the U. S. Internal Improvements and the protection of Home Manufactures, he espoused the cause of the Whigs.

He was always opposed to political life, though he held and loved political principles, and it was only by the urgent importunity of friends that he would consent to become a candidate for political office. Acting upon these principles he had been a candidate for Governor, and yielding again to his friends' wishes he became, in 1831, a candidate for Congress in this district against Joel Yancey, who had beat his old friend Frank Johnson in 1827-29. Tompkins beat Yancey a handsome majority in the district, and 20-1 or 2 votes in this county. This was quite a victory, Yancey never having been beaten before in this county. In 1833 Tompkins was a candidate for re-election. Elijah Hise was his opponent. He was again elected.

At the expiration of his term he declined to become a candidate again, and was succeeded, as he wished, by J. R. Underwood, his ever intimate friend.

He continued the practice of law with his son, C. Tompkins, Jr., after his return from Congress, until his son's death, April 5. 1837.

C. Tompkins, Jr., was one of the most promising young men of the county—young as he was, twenty-nine years of age, he had been twice elected to the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1835 and 6. He died at Frankfort, not having returned home after the close of the session. He had given general satisfaction, and his death was universally regretted.

Ben Monroe having resigned in 1837, Christopher Tompkins, Sr., was again appointed Judge of the Circuit Court; and, as before, gave entire satisfaction.

At the March term, 1843, he again resigned as Judge, and was succeeded by Richard A. Buckner.

In 1843, and for two or three months in each of the succeeding years, he delivered a course of law lectures to about twenty young students, from this and other counties.

In 1850 he was a candidate for a seat in the convention that framed our present Constitution. A cry was made "he is an abolitionist." He was defeated, although he declared he would be against any proposition to abolish slavery without satisfaction was given to the owners, and the condition of the slaves made better. At his death he emancipated his slaves.

He determined to retire to private life, having lost his wife, three unmarried daughters—Letitia, Elizabeth and Caroline, and three promising sons (his only sons), John, Christopher and Benjamin, in their young manhood, when all his hopes and wishes promised to be realized and his good name and fame perpetuated. These trials weighed him down, together with the one caused by the death of his trusty servant, Frederick, who was killed by his carriage horses while carrying his daughter Ann, and one other young lady to a wedding. The horses ran off one mile from Glasgow. They were perfectly gentle—one of them Tompkins' old favorite brown horse Allan-bane. They were frightened by some imprudent, reckless young men galloping behind and up to the carriage, darted from the road into the woods killing faithful Frederick instantly. They dashed the carriage against a tree and greatly endangered his daughter's life.

Tompkins, like all men, was not exempt from the trials and griefs of this world.

He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, but from some unknown cause never united with any church. We must not omit, he was remarkable for his accuracy in describing places and things which he had seen, and relating what he had read or heard.

Judge Christopher Tompkins died in this place August 9, 1858,

at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. James Hall, who then resided here, aged eighty; greatly esteemed and regretted.

Four daughters and several grandchildren survive him, none of whom live in this county.

His eldest daughter, Ann, married Dr. Reuben B. Garnett, son of Richard Garnett, Esq., the 22nd of October, 1843. He died at Benton, Mississippi, where he had moved to pursue his profession, soon after his removal, in 1836, leaving one child, a daughter, Theodosia. He was much respected, and his death was greatly regretted.

His widow lived many years single, devoting herself to her child and its education. The daughter married an estimable man, Mr. Frank Emory, and they are living in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Garnett, a few years since, married the Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, D. D., formerly of Kentucky, and a brother of the late Rev. Robert Breckenridge, D. D. They are now living in Chicago, Ill.

Eugenia Tompkins married Wm. Garnett, a son of Richard Garnett. Their eldest son, C. Tompkins Garnett, fell in the late war in the attack upon Vicksburg, fighting nobly and bravely for the defense of his country; another son, Gwynn, is a learned and rising lawyer of Chicago.

Theodosia married Dr. James Hall, a son of Judge Michael W. Hall. She is now a widow, mother of several quite promising children, one C. Tompkins Hall, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. She is living in Illinois.

Davidella married Thomas Crutcher, son of Henry Crutcher. He is dead; four children, also promising, survive him. She is living in Hart County.

S. T. Logan, a nephew of Mrs. Tompkins, was a law student of Judge Tompkins. He practiced law on this circuit about thirteen years; was learned in the law when he obtained license to practice. He moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1833. There he soon reached the head of his profession, and was a Judge of one of their Superior Courts. Mr. Lincoln offered him high offices, which he declined because of his abhorrence of politics and the tricks of politicians.

He married in this place, America T. Bush, daughter of Wm. T. Bush. He acquired a very large fortune by judicious purchases of real estate in and around Springfield, and the practice of his profession. His wife died several years ago. He is still living and several of his children.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN WM. EDMUNDS

Captain Edmunds, the son of James Edmunds and Sarah Lavender, his wife, was born in Amherst County, Va., October, 1776. He married Mary Ann Penn, a daughter of Joseph Penn and Frances Burrus, his wife, on the 30th of March, 1805. She was also born in Amherst County, Va., Feb. 11th, 1790.

Wm. Edmunds was a successful merchant in New Glasgow, Va. He resided there for several years after his marriage until about 1808, when he purchased a farm in the neighborhood on which he resided until the fall of 1810. In November of that year he arrived in Barren County with his family and a number of slaves, and settled on his thousand acre tract of land on the North side of Beaver Creek in the woods. He immediately commenced opening a farm with the assistance of his slaves, and in 1812 raised ten hogsheads of tobacco, besides provisions for his family and stock. He carried to John Cole's warehouse, on Big Barren River, the first hogshead of tobacco taken there. Some of the neighbors, who saw it on the road, were astonished at the "big barrel" as they called it.

He was a Director of the Branch at Glasgow of the Old Bank of Kentucky.

He was an able and efficient Justice of the Peace of the county of Barren for a quarter of a century or more before the present Constitution, and would soon have been entitled to the office of Sheriff of Barren County. He was never engaged in politics except as a private citizen. As a Justice of the Peace he administered the law faithfully, correctly and justly. He would not as far as in his power permit the poor to be oppressed; he had an utter detestation of oppressing either whites or blacks. For the loan of money he would never receive but six per cent, per annum. He never sought office, he believed the office should seek the man.

He loved his farm and was a practical farmer. He was affectionate, humane and kind to his wife, children, neighbors, and especially to the poor and his slaves.

He was a quiet, orderly, peaceful, moral, generous, benevolent man; temperate in all things; a man of strict veracity and honesty.

He built, or mainly built, a brick church on his land, near his house. He was a Free Mason and the first Senior Warden of the Allen Lodge in Glasgow.

He was a faithful member of the Methodist church, as was his wife and most of his children.

His wife, Mary Ann, died March 3rd, 1846. He died June 21st, 1863, highly respected and lamented.

He and his wife had twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—all of whom save one son married. Three of his sons, Charles P., William Henry and Edmund A.; a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren are amongst us, and are good and valuable citizens.

We have given you this week sketches of the lives and characters of Christopher Tompkins and Wm. Edmunds together, for many reasons, which have pressed upon us almost irresistibly. Both possessed many similarities of character, though to the superficial observer the contrast between them would be apparently so great as to indicate scarcely any resemblance. One read keenly in the great book of nature with a mind capable of receiving all its teachings and all its lessons; the other learned from books also, those great truths and beauties of nature, which the other had been taught by direct contact.

They stood upon the same platform, having been educated in honesty, truth, sincerity, charity, benevolence, generosity and humility. They had the same hopes, fears, pleasures and griefs, both scorned a mean act, were lovers of their country, hated oppression of all kinds, especially of the poor; made no distinction of men except merit, could not tolerate vain pomp, show presumption or arrogance. Both had acted upon the Judge's bench, and both endeavored to carry out correct, honest principles. Their pulses beat in unison; they were friends and had few, if any, enemies.

Chapter XXII

LIFE OF HON. WM. THOMPSON

Wm. Thompson, who obtained the name of the honest lawyer, came to Glasgow in 1811, and lived in the family of John Gorin until his marriage with Miss Caroline Kerr, daughter of the Rev. John Kerr, about the year 1815-16. They were married at the residence of her father in Glasgow.

We do not know when or where he was born, but suppose in Virginia; neither are we informed where he obtained his education, but believe in Mercer and Fayette counties in this State. As there were many able lawyers in Kentucky before 1810, he no doubt had the advantage of studying law under one of them.

He commenced practicing his profession in Vevay, Ind., but remained there only a short time, and then returned to his family in Mercer County. His family, the Thompsons, was one of the most respectable and wealthy in the county, and many of them distinguished themselves as lawyers and statesmen.

Those that filled high offices in Kentucky were George C. Thompson, twice Speaker in the House of Representatives. John B. Thompson, the elder, a member of the House of Representatives. George Thompson, a member of the Legislature. John B. Thompson, the younger, in the House of Representatives, a Senator in U. S. Congress, and Lieutenant Governor. Philip Thompson, in Congress, a member of the Legislature, and in the war of 1812. Wm. Thompson was also a volunteer under Gen. Forbes from Glasgow in Hopkins campaign of 1812, and in 1815 was a member of the Legislature in the House of Representatives, from Barren County. Soon after he came to this county, he obtained a lucrative practice and soon stood at the head of the Barren County bar. His circuit was a very large one; it extended to Christian, including Logan and Warren counties, and embraced Cumberland, Adair, Green, Hart, Allen and Monroe counties.

He had almost the whole of the foreign collecting business of his circuit, from 1818 to 1823, which business was immense.

In 1816-17 he was induced by motives unknown (it certainly could not have been avarice, he was above such an ignoble passion), to engage in merchandising. He was unfit every way for the business, he knew nothing about it, and was too confiding and liberal.

It soon, in 1817, proved ruinous to him in a pecuniary point of view. He gave no attention to the store and could not on

account of his practice as a lawyer, as when he learned it was a moth eating him up, he sold his stock for two-thirds of its cost, leaving him largely behind. His wife and children having died, he determined to remove to Nashville, and by his practice to relieve himself. He opened an office, and immediately rose to distinction. His character for honesty and integrity gave him unlimited credit; and the purse strings of the shavers and shylocks were opened to him freely. The consequence was, in the midst of a large and lucrative practice, he engaged in speculation in city property, his motive being to enable friends in Glasgow, who had been ruined by endorsement for him to regain their property, which had been taken to pay his debts.

One day when all thought he was acquiring a large fortune rapidly, to their astonishment, there was a circular distributed over the city of Nashville, requesting his creditors to meet him at the Court House the next day to hear an explanation of his affairs.

The Court House was crowded to its fullest extent. Many going out of curiosity, and some out of sympathy. He laid before the crowd the state of his affairs, showing a lamentable state of things, and gave up everything he possessed to his creditors.

Every effort which he made to extricate himself from debt only increased his embarrassment, and he learned, when too late, the folly of a lawyer engaging in any business outside of his profession.

He had married after he went to Nashville, Mrs. Vance, a rich widow. A marriage contract secured to her and her children her whole property. She had children by her first husband, who were wealthy, and several by Thompson, one of whom married Eugene Underwood, a son of J. R. Underwood, Esq. In 1837 he moved to Jackson, Miss., temporarily, leaving his family in Nashville. There was a fine opening there in the collection business and he took a high stand at the bar and made money, but failed to extricate himself. After the harvest was over he returned to Nashville, but found it difficult to resume his former position and removed to Memphis, but on account of his age and embarrassments he failed to succeed.

He died there about 1858 or '59. He was a good and learned lawyer, industrious and energetic, and a student. When business would give him an hour he was social, free and frank. He never fooled an hour away. He was proverbial for his honesty as a citizen and a lawyer, hence he was called "Wm. Thompson, the honest lawyer."

He was moral, and strictly temperate in all things. He did not swear or use profane language; he was candid, and his word never doubted.

In manners he was bland and courteous, and a sweet smile always played upon his face. He was eloquent and powerful before the court or jury. His eloquence was not like Clay's, Crittendon's, Barry's. It was of a soft, smooth character; it was not thrilling, it was not—but it is difficult to say what it was not, or what it was; every gesture, every tone, every word told. It came from a sincere, honest head and heart.

There was no sacrifice, except honesty and truth, too great in order to comply with his promise. His property, everything but honor, was surrendered to meet a demand which he promised to meet. He was liberal, kind, generous and honest.

Distinguished citizens of Barren County who were members of the convention which framed our present State Constitution—R. D. Maupin and J. T. Rogers.

Electors for President from this county—Samuel Murrell in 1813-21; Alexander Adair in 1817; Christopher Tompkins in 1837; B. Mills Crenshaw in 1845; John G. Rogers in 1853.

Members of Congress from Barren County—Joel Yancey in 1827-31; Christopher Tompkins in 1831-5; Joseph H. Lewis in 1870-2; Burwell Ritter in 1865-7.

The two last named were born in Barren County.

A list of distinguished citizens born in Barren County, who have filled important offices—John S. Barlow, Joseph B. Stockton, John W. Ritter, Franklin Gorin, Henry Miller, M. D., John T. Rogers, Benj. F. Trabue, Joseph H. Lewis, Michael H. Dickinson, Wm. I. Wood, Jr., Wm. Dickinson, Thomas M. Dickey, John G. Rogers, George C. Rogers, Franklin G. Harvey, C. Tompkins, Jr., John Ritter, John C. McFerran, John H. Ellis, H. P. Nuckols, John Donan, Burwell C. Ritter, James R. Barrick, Ishmael H. Smith, Basil G. Smith, Wm. R. Bates, George C. Young, James Murrell, Wm. B. Cook, Thomas Feland, Littleberry Crenshaw, Thomas H. M. Winn, Isaac Smith, George T. Duff, W. L. Porter, Eugene Bagby, Wm. Garnett, B. B. Crump, B. N. Crump, Alex Crenshaw, Wm. B. Jones, John C. Bagby, Charles Wood, Marshall W. Neal, James Henry Winlock, Wm. F. Bell, Travis Cockrill, Noah Smith, Jerry Beard, Walter Evans, James B. Martin.

HENRY MILLER

Henry Miller, the second settler in Glasgow, came here from

Greenbriar County, Virginia. When he first came to Kentucky he lived in Carpenter's Station, Lincoln County, for a year or two.

Before he emigrated to Kentucky, he had married Nancy Black, in Virginia, and had two sons, James and John. David was born in the Station in Lincoln County, May 28, 1798.

Mr. Miller arrived here, Glasgow, in the fall or winter of 1799, and settled in a log cabin on the north side of Main Street, about midway between Green and Main streets. Henry Miller, M. D., was born there November 1, 1800. Two daughters, Betsey and Sally, and one son, William, were also born in Glasgow.

Mr. Miller was a carpenter by trade. He could and did make rough furniture, such as bedsteads, corner cupboards, tables, &c.

He was a Justice of the Peace and sheriff of the county. He was aided by his son James in discharging the duties of the latter office.

He was endowed with extraordinary common sense and a tolerable English education.

He was industrious and energetic, a man of much wit and a social and pleasant companion.

He was just in his dealings, and added much to the village by building houses, brick and frame. He amassed considerable property, but was ruined by securityship.

He died some thirty or forty years ago. His children are all dead. James, the last, died last March. He was a good citizen, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He left several children and grandchildren—all much respected.

LIFE OF COL. SAMUEL MURRELL

Col. Samuel Murrell was born in Albemarle County, Va., and was one of the pioneers to this county at an early day. He settled about four miles southwest of Glasgow, near John Mayfield, Rev. Alexander Davidson and Haiden Trigg.

He married in Virginia, Miss Puryear, and when he came to this state he brought a large family of children, William, George, Samuel, Hezekiah P., Betsey, James, Schuyler, Jane and Robert. His daughter, Polly, who had married Samuel Jordan in Virginia, came with them. They brought a number of slaves.

Col. Murrell was twice elected to the Legislature of this State, 1809-10. He faithfully served in the House of Representatives. He declined a re-election, politics not being suitable to his quiet and domestic habits.

He was an Elector for President in 1813-21, and was President

of the branch at Glasgow of the Old Bank of Kentucky for several years, then resigned the office.

He was a sensible, quiet, good man, a kind neighbor, an affectionate husband and father, and a humane and kind master; a hospitable, economical and frugal man; for many years an Elder of the Presbyterian church.

He died, as he had lived, an honest, just man, and Christian gentleman.

His daughter Jane, a beautiful, estimable young lady, died some years after they came here. She was unmarried.

Samuel Jordan and his wife, Polly, were two excellent persons. He was a bricklayer, a good and faithful workman, and built several of our best brick houses. They lived in town many years. He afterwards purchased Col. Simeon Buford's farm, on the west side of Beaver Creek, built on it a substantial brick house, and with his family lived there until his death.

He also built the brick mill house on Beaver Creek below the bridge that crosses the Denton, Bowling Green Road, and owned the same at his death.

He was trustworthy, amiable, temperate, charitable, bland in manners—in fact, his character was irreproachable in all things.

The apprentices that he raised were faithful and good workmen, like himself. They were Ralston, Renfroe, Mallory and others. He and his wife were worthy members of the Presbyterian church. She survived him many years. Many of their children and grandchildren are with us highly respected.

William Murrell was an educated man. He was educated for the ministry, but never became a minister of the Presbyterian church, though he was always a strict member of it, because he thought he could do more good by educating people of the country. He taught school in Glasgow several sessions. He afterwards moved to Hopkinsville, and married Mrs. Garnett of that place, by whom he had several children, one a daughter, Helen, now the wife of J. W. Gorin, Esq., of Bowling Green. Mr. Murrell was strictly moral and temperate, of fine mind, and highly esteemed, as he was a man to be trusted in all things.

George Murrell married Miss Blane, of Lincoln County, Ky. He was a farmer, a gentleman, bland and agreeable in his manners. He and his wife are both dead. We know nothing of his children.

Samuel Murrell married Miss Hayes, of Lincoln County, Ky. He was also a farmer and a good citizen. He removed to Missouri —we know nothing of his family.

Betsey Murrell married —— Young in one of the lower counties of this State. We know nothing further of her.

Hezekiah P. Murrell married Betsey (Elizabeth) Gorin, daughter of Gen. John Gorin, of Glasgow. He was a merchant, farmer, deputy sheriff, together with Samuel Murrell, his cousin, now of Warren County, of Hardin Davis, S. B. C., a member of the Legislature of Kentucky in the House of Representatives 1831, a member of the Senate 1832-6.

His wife died leaving one child, a daughter. He afterwards married Mary Smith, a widow, daughter of Clifton Rodes of this county. She died leaving him two daughters—both married.

James was a merchant, a tobacco freighter, a deputy sheriff, a Justice of the Peace, fond of and owner of fine horses. He was a Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky, in 1834-42, and a Senator 1836-40. He married Harriet Moss, a daughter of Josiah Moss, of this place.

He was generous, benevolent and kind to a fault. He loved his friends and had no enemies. His hospitality was unbounded. He favored public enterprises and was, with all, an honest man.

He died of cholera at New Orleans on the 9th of April, 1849, regretted by all that knew him. His remains were brought home and interred on his father's farm in the family burying ground.

He left a noble, devoted wife, who still survives him, three sons and one daughter, Josephine. His daughter married James P. Garnett, Esq., of this place.

His son Henry C., married Emma Gorin, daughter of T. J. Gorin. He and his brother Samuel are wholesale, wealthy grocers in Louisville.

James, the other son, married Miss Victoria Nuckols, daughter of H. P. Nuckols, and lives in this place. He is Town Marshal and Auctioneer.

Schuyler H. Murrell married Fannie Curd. She died leaving two children—a son and daughter. Samuel remained single, and Susan married Samuel Preston.

Their father married the second time, Miss Rebecca Walters. Both are dead; if they left any children it is not recollected by the writer.

Robert, the youngest child of Col. Samuel Murrell, has been a successful merchant here, in Louisville and New York. He married Emily Moss, daughter of Josiah Moss. He is a fair and honest dealer, a kind and good husband and father, a true friend, generous and benevolent. He has several children, but being separated for

a number of years, we can say nothing about them. He resides in the city of New York.

The family, including its various connections, is the largest in the county.

Chapter XXIII

We are conscious we have not mentioned all of the old pioneers —many have been omitted which we would have been glad to have mentioned, had memory not failed us even here.

Among the old pioneers were Tyree Harris, Cheegle Harris, John Harris, Harris Tribble, Thomas Robinson, Elias Smith, John, James and Jesse Sanders, John and Thomas Goodwin, the Brittons, Benjamin Crenshaw, Fleming Short, Charles Martin, Barefoot Runnion, George Semple, John Bell, the Maggards, the Cooks, the Roberts, Rolly Tapscot, Rolly Armstrong, the Sinkers, James and Horatio Thompson, the McInteers, the Oldhams, and Elijah Rogers, who married Judith Buford, a daughter of Col. Simeon Buford. Mr. Rogers and his wife lived on Beaver Creek, a short distance above the bridge on the Denton Road. They were two estimable citizens, had no children, and after living with us a number of years removed to Fayette County. Both are dead.

We should have said more of Captain John Rodes, and his family, who lived lower down on the west side of Beaver Creek below David Warren, at the present residence of his son, Wm. G. Rodes, M. D., an excellent physician, scholar and gentleman. Capt. John Rodes, his wife, daughters, Sallie, Emily and Polly, and sons, Samuel R., James C., Waller, Granville and William, who were grown in early days, added much to the good society of our wilderness home. Their kindness, hospitality and social qualities made their home a pleasant retreat, and for a number of years many happy days were spent there by the youths of our pioneers. After the marriage of most of them they left for new homes. We believe Dr. Wm. G. Rodes is the only one of the family left with us.

Then on this side of Beaver Creek, and in the neighborhood of Col. Samuel Murrell, lived Clement Montague and his family, a part of which, Mrs. Joel W. Depp, John and James Montague, will be remembered to this day as kind, honest citizens. There are still living with us some of the descendants of Clement Montague.

Men born in Barren County who were and are distinguished for their talents:

Wm. R. McFerran, a County and Commonwealth's Attorney, a Judge of the County Court, distinguished himself by the faithful discharge of his duties, with energy and ability. At repartee, he had no superior.

John W. Ritter as an attorney was learned, a good speaker and distinguished for his skill in pleading, and his fair and honest

management of his cases. As Judge of the Equity and Criminal Courts his honesty, firmness and legal learning called forth approval from all.

Henry Miller, M. D., received his diploma from the medical department of Transylvania University, and was a Professor for several years in the Louisville Medical University. He was a good scholar and stood at the head of the medical corps for a number of years.

Richard Garnett, M. D., is a learned and able surgeon and physician.

Reuben B. Garnett, M. D., a graduate of Transylvania University, distinguished himself in Kentucky and Mississippi for his skill and medical knowledge and literary acquirements.

B. F. Trabue, M. D., a graduate of Transylvania University, stands at the head of his profession in surgery and physic in Glasgow.

Miller and R. B. Garnett are now dead.

John Gorin Rogers mainly acquired his learning at Danville College, which afterwards well fitted him for his studies of the law, which he mastered; and qualified him for the position which he at once attained at the bar. He was apt, quick, dextrous, an orator, a good special pleader, happy in his address and manners, courteous to the court and jury, and to his opposing brothers. He is one of the Judges of the Circuit Court in Chicago, Ill., daily acquiring reputation by his learning, honesty and fair dealings.

George C. Rogers, the brother of John Gorin Rogers, rose to the head of the bar on the adjoining circuit to this (Barren) by his deep learning and oratory, and was placed on the bench of his circuit. Although young, he was esteemed a learned, honest and upright Judge—one that gave dignity to the office by his strict impartiality, satisfactory decisions and prompt discharge of his duties. He died in the usefulness and popularity.

Wm. B. Jones was a well read lawyer. He was Commonwealth's Attorney for this district, and gave satisfaction for his able and impartial discharge of his duties in troublesome times. We understand that he is a Professor in a law school in Illinois.

Franklin Gorin Harvey, son of Charles Harvey, was an able lawyer. He was logical, stated all his points with force, was a good and strong speaker, a man of fine sense and judgment. He was elected Commonwealth's Attorney and held the office for one term. He was a fearless and bold prosecutor and a "terror to evil doers."

John Scott, a son of our worthy townsman, Samuel Scott, Esq., is a promising man, practicing law in Terre Haute, Ind., and doing honor to his family and Glasgow.

John H. C. Ellis was County Attorney several times, and gave many proofs of his ability. He died early without arriving to great distinction.

John T. Rogers never practiced his profession of law. He was a member of the convention which framed our present Constitution.

Chapter XXIV

A continuation of men born in Barren County who were and are distinguished for their talents:

John Ritter, son of Judge J. W. Ritter, is a good lawyer and an honest, upright man, and is a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of this circuit.

Since the above was written he has been elected by a handsome majority.

Samuel Henderson, a son of Mr. Joseph Henderson, was a young man of great promise. He wrote many literary pieces, among which was much poetry of a good deal of merit. He displayed extraordinary colloquial talents. He was about to study law when "death, which loves a shining mark," claimed him for its own.

Gen. John C. McFerran, late of the U. S. Army, acquired much distinction in the army. He was a son of Judge Wm. R. McFerran. When he died he was a Brevet Brig. Gen. and Assistant Quarter Master General of the U. S. Army.

He was a graduate of West Point in 1843. C. Tompkins, Jr., was appointed cadet by the Hon. J. R. Underwood while in Congress. C. Tompkins died before he entered West Point, so J. R. Underwood gave the appointment to J. McFerran. Upon examination McFerran was found to be six months under the age required by law. Underwood placed him at school in Washington until he could enter, paying all expenses, refusing any remuneration, saying if John turned out well he could pay him.

He died at Louisville, aged fifty-two, leaving a wife and child —a daughter.

After graduating he was promoted to Brevet 2nd Lieutenant 3rd Infantry, was at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in the Mexican War; assistant Quarter Master in 1855; November, 1863, Chief of Staff to Brig. Gen. Carleton; 1865 in the action of the Peralta, New Mexico; March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Co., and Brevet Brig. General U. S. Army. At the time of his death was Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

James R. Barrick, a son of Russell Barrick, and son-in-law of Josiah Moss, was a fine, chaste poet. Prentice esteemed him highly as one richly gifted in poesy. Many of his pieces were published

in newspapers, and we have heard they are to be published in book form.

Hooper Crews, a Methodist preacher, has in Illinois and Indiana, since he left this county a boy, been giving evidence of strong and powerful talents, and has risen to the highest rank of ministers.

There are others which space will not allow us to mention.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF COL. JAMES GREENE HARDY

Col. Hardy, son of Isham Hardy, was born in Lunenburgh County, Virginia, May 3, 1795. His father emigrated to this county at an early day and settled in the Blue Spring neighborhood.

Hardy early gave promise of more than ordinary talents; his education was limited, but as good as the country in his neighborhood afforded; he was, however, self-educated, a good speaker, and succeeded in making a favorable impression on his neighbors, and being unable on account of a white swelling to work upon the farm he taught a school near home for some time. While teaching he improved his mind and speaking greatly, and became a fluent speaker. His language was good, his pronunciation also. He was not a logician but a sophist.

He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature in 1827, '28, '29, '30, '38, '39, '40, '44, '45 and '47.

As a Democrat he was frequently defeated, but he bore his defeats manly.

He became a candidate for Lieutenant Governor as a "Know Nothing" with Charles S. Morehead who was the "Know Nothing" candidate for Governor in 1855. They were elected by a considerable majority. He was admitted to be the most talented man of his party (Democratic) in this county, and he had no superior in the state as a debater. After he identified himself with the "Know Nothing" party he fell in the estimation of most of the Democrats. He was an able debater in his canvasses, and always conducted them like a gentleman.

He was an honest man; in the Legislature if his party declared for measures which he thought wrong he never sustained them.

In middle age he was an unsuccessful merchant, and later in life he was Master Commissioner in Chancery.

In his early manhood he married Miss Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Thomas Edwards, a large family distinguished for their natural good sense. By her he had eight children. Some years after the death of his wife he married a second time, Eliza J.

Smith, widow of Elias Smith, by whom he had two children. His third wife was Miss Menerva K. Guffy.

Most of his descendants reside in Hart; three in this county.

He early united with the Baptist church, and was an active and influential member until his death.

He died in Glasgow, July 16, 1856.

JAMES M. CULP

James M. Culp, the brother of Daniel Culp, who erected the first tanyard in Glasgow, came here at an early day in this century. Another brother, Josiah, also moved here a few years later. They were all good tanners; they came from Bourbon County, Ky. Of their parentage or education we are almost ignorant. They were industrious, frugal, and deeply pious; men of more than ordinary mind; quiet, humble citizens, highly esteemed and worthy of the trust and confidence of their associates. James M., the subject of this notice, never married; he was a local Methodist preacher. His brothers were also members of the same church, and we believe local preachers. They were remarkable for their strict honesty, veracity and fair dealing. They had many apprentices, all of whom became worthy citizens, and most of them members of the Methodist church from the holy teachings and example daily set before them by that truly good man, James M. Culp. One of them, the Rev. Eli B. Crane, was an eloquent and profound, theologian, a pious man, and a useful citizen.

Chapter XXV

IN MEMORIAM OF JOHN M'FERRAN

John McFerran, one of our earliest pioneers, was a gentleman of Scotch Irish extraction. His father emigrated from the North of Ireland to America in the eighteenth century, and settled in western Pennsylvania, where he was born November 23, 1767. While has was an infant his father's family, on account of the Indian depredations, were compelled to remove to Bottetourt County, Virginia, for safety. The family was large and settled in the county on a farm, where Mr. McFerran received a pretty good English education—as good as could be had at that day in an almost wilderness country. It was such as enabled him to become a useful citizen. The most important part of his education was received at home. His family were strict Presbyterians, and he was taught morality in its highest sense; to be strictly honest in regard to all things, never to tell a lie, to keep holy the Sabbath day, and to observe all the tenets or dogmas of the Presbyterian church.

When he was twenty-four years of age he married, March 2, 1791, Miss Amy Rowland, who was born in Bottetourt County, Va., November 10, 1770. They lived until after their first child (Samuel) was born, March 4, 1792. In the fall of 1793, he, his wife and child, with some of their neighbors, Smiley Ritchey, Steele, &c, emigrated to Kentucky.

Mr. McFerran settled about half way between Logan's Station and Stanford, Lincoln County. There Judge Wm. R. McFerran was born, April 6, 1794; Martin, on the 17th of April, 1796, and Ann, October 9, 1798.

Mr. McFerran sold his land in Lincoln County and moved to Barren in 1799. Soon after he came to this county his daughter, Ann, died, and was buried on his farm on the Lexington Road two miles from Glasgow. She was the first white person who died in this county. Soon after his settlement here he and his wife united themselves to the Presbyterian church in Glasgow, the Rev. John Howe being the pastor. He was the confidential friend and adviser of Mr. Howe, and greatly aided in building up that ancient church we have heretofore named. After his removal to this county there were born John McFerran, September 27, 1800; Sallie, November 17, 1802; Naoma Howell, December 29, 1805; Ann Eliza, March 9, 1808; Caroline, July 23, 1810, and James Calvin, September 14, 1812.

He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Barren; one of the first trustees of Glasgow, Sheriff of the county before its division, and in his latter days a Constable. He discharged his duties of all the offices with fidelity, ability and credibility. He was assisted by his son, Wm. R., then quite a youth, in discharging the duties of sheriff. In the latter years of his life, and while Constable, he was greatly afflicted with rheumatism, to such an extent as to draw up his hands and feet, and, indeed, his limbs. He spent much time at the Chameleon Springs in Edmonson County, and was confined to his bed, most of the time, for years. He was truly a child of affliction. His energy and indomitable spirit were such, when able to move about, he was engaged in winding up his business. He would come to town on public and other days, bringing his son, James C., with him, and he would take a seat, while his son ran over town to bring men with whom he had business to him, or else James would transact the business himself. Although quite a youth James was faithful and true, and did all that was required of him satisfactorily.

Mr. McFerran was always quiet, amiable, bland and polite in his manners, and an honest gentleman. He was hospitable—he has been known, after he had bountifully supplied his immediate neighbors with wild meat, to send a message to a neighbor miles off, to come and share with him his wild meat. There was not as many neighbors in those days as now. He was a moral, pious and temperate man, and his benevolence was great. He was kind in all relations of life; the poor man received his consideration as much or more than the rich man, if any distinction was made it was in favor of the poor one. He always wore a smile on his face; it was the smile of the Christian gentleman.

His sons, Samuel and John, two promising youths, intended for the bar, died in their early manhood. Samuel before he commenced the study of the law; John attended a course of law lectures in Transylvania University in 1821, was admitted to practice, settled in Greensburg and died soon after.

In the latter part of his life Mr. McFerran was greatly reduced in circumstances by securityship, and then it was the lessons which had been taught him in his infancy, and he had taught his children manifested themselves in the conduct of his children, then he saw and felt how true it is "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long." He only had to say go, James, and he went; come, and he came; never were children more obedient, more loving and more kind; were riches half so valued or valuable? Often have

we seen the good old man sitting and directing his son James to aid him in transacting his necessary business, while the latter would quietly listen to his instructions, then dart off to carry out his directions and obey his commands.

Oh! it was good to see how dutiful and kind his child was to him, and how pleasant to know that son is now possessed of all the goodness and kindness of his father, is wealthy and administering to the wants and necessities of the poor. Oh, ye children of wealth, view the picture! True and honest John McFerran look down, if permitted, and see thy son walking in the way you approve with the smiles of Heaven upon him. Mrs. Amy McFerran died in the summer of 1826, and her husband died October 4, 1837. Their daughter, Naomi Howell, died unmarried. Wm. R. married Ann M. Courts, daughter of John Courts, November 6, 1817. She is dead. They had eight children, six daughters and two sons, seven of whom are living, twenty-one grandchildren and five great grandchildren. He married the second time, Mrs. Mary Bacon, November 18, 1846. Sally McFerran married Sam'l Johnson, Sept. 5, 1821—both dead. They had four sons living; Martin married Margaret R. Low, March 12, 1822, both dead; one child living, Ann Eliza, married Alex Johnson, May 2, 1827—he is dead; she has five children living. Caroline married Isaac Low, October 17, 1833—both dead. They had two children, a son and daughter. James C. first married Margaret Ann Rogers, daughter of Bird Rogers, October 3, 1834. They had three children—two living. Married second time, Elizabeth Vance, daughter of Jas. Vance—two children living.

Chapter XXVI

LIFE OF JOHN FRANKLIN

In a triangle settled John Franklin, John McFerran and John Gorin, at Glasgow, near the Big Spring below the public square. In that triangle were also Jas. Forbes, Samuel Bell, Wm. Logan, James Ritchey, George Walters, John Clack and Mrs. Clack, his mother. John Franklin was of English extraction, and a gentleman of the mildest manners. He was born in Amherst County, Virginia. He married Pamelia Dawson, said to be of English and Irish descent. She was beautiful in person and demeanor, the meekest woman ever beheld by the writer, yet she was cheerful and humble in a degree far beyond women in her circumstances generally are. She was kind and benevolent, and withal, a remarkable woman of sense and high virtues. She never was known to speak evil of her neighbors. She spoke but little of the trifles of the day. For all she had a pleasant smile and a kind word.

Her husband, John Franklin, was like her. He was a man of retiring habits, and never held an office—never sought one, but avoided all and any distinction of the kind. He lived quietly, and somewhat in retirement, though fond of his gun and hunting, and his hounds and the chase. He was fond of his friends, neighbors and acquaintances. Like all his neighbors, he was generous and hospitable; indeed, the want of hospitality in those days was the exception.

He was always pleasant and agreeable. He was independent in his principles and a firm supporter of his government; he was independent, though not wealthy in the world's goods. He had not a great many slaves, but enough for a comfortable support, but not enough to make him arrogant or proud or a drone in society; on the contrary, he was industrious, frugal and economical. He had a large family, all of whom married except one son, Martin, who died at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, about 1806, where he had gone for his health. When Mr. Franklin came to this county in the spring of 1798, nearly all his family came with him or soon after.

James Franklin, his eldest son, settled on the South Fork of Beaver Creek about one mile from Glasgow. After the death of his first wife, whose maiden name we do not recollect at present, he married Jane Finney. Like his father he was fond of a quiet life, and a country full of game, and moved to a cove in the knobs of Warren County, where he could enjoy deer hunting and the

privacy of life. He had several sons and daughters by his first wife, none by his second. John, one of his sons, was at the battle of the Thames.

John, another son of Mr. Franklin, married Miss Gibson, and removed to Alabama after she became a state. We have lost sight of his family.

Joel, his youngest son, married Miss Greer. By her he had a son and two daughters. His eldest daughter, Pamelia, married Daniel Stovall, of Allen County—she is dead. His second daughter married ——, and moved to Missouri. We are ignorant of her whereabouts, if alive.

We believe his son Joel died unmarried.

His daughter Molly married John Moss, and moved to the state of Tennessee. We knew some years ago some of the family at Nashville, Tenn.

Margaret (Peggy) married James Waggener. They had several children. Years after the death of Mr. Waggener she married John McDaniel. They had no children. Both are dead.

Sarah (Sally) Franklin married G. Washington Fletcher, who was also at the battle of the Thames. By him she had three children, two daughters and one son. After Mr. Fletcher's death she removed with her children to Missouri.

Elizabeth (Betsey) married John Gorin. She resembled her mother more than either of her sisters. They had eleven children, all of whom lived to be men and women.

Margaret (Peggy) their third daughter, died in her eighteenth year.

Susan married Elijah Haydon; had several sons and daughters. She died at Alton, Ill., in 1833, of cholera. Their descendants are scattered in Missouri and Alabama.

Mary (Polly) married Charles Harvey. She had several daughters and sons. Those that are alive live in Louisville, and the lower part of this state and Tennessee.

Henry Gorin married Maria Whitaker; had one son and seven daughters. His son Wm. B., a doctor, lives in Missouri; a daughter, Mrs. McPherson, in Louisville, and the others who are alive live in Tennessee and Texas.

John Gorin married Eliza Wilson. Their children are scattered. James W. Gorin, their son, lives at Bowling Green, Ky. Another son, Henry Franklin Gorin, married and died in Philadelphia, Pa., leaving several daughters, now living there, we believe.

Gen. John Gorin was born in Fairfax County, Va., May 15,

1763, and died in Glasgow, Ky., August 5, 1837. Entered the Continental Army at 13 years of age and fought to its end.

Franklin Gorin married first, Louisa F. Underwood; had several children, all of whom are dead.

Their eldest daughter, Maria Louisa, married Robert S. Bell, son of Wm. Bell, of Bell's Tavern. Mr. Bell left children, sons and daughters, one of whom is living, William F. Bell, of Elizabethtown, Ky. By her second marriage with G. M. Proctor, she had three children, Eugene U., Louise G. and Mary Lurty—all living.

He married the second time, Mrs. Fannie C. S. Boardman. They had five children, all dead except Mrs. Alice A. G. Blakemore, wife of Wm. H. Blakemore, Esq., of Oldham County, Ky. His last and present wife, Deborah Putnam Campbell, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., had three children—two living, a son and daughter.

Sarah R. Gorin married Dr. George Rogers. They had several sons and daughters, all of whom are dead except Judge John G. Rogers, of Chicago; L. P. Rogers, of Glasgow; Mrs. Margaret Wood, wife of Wm. J. Wood, of Barren County, and Mrs. Ann Snoddy, of Louisville, Ky. Judge Geo. C. Rogers left four children. Mrs. Martha Johnston, wife of Dr. T. B. Johnston, left two, a son and daughter. Mrs. Henrietta Smith, wife of Noah A. Smith, left four children, one son by her first husband, Thomas Pollard, and three by her last, George R., Junius and Wm. Smith.

Betsey (Elizabeth) Gorin married H. P. Murrell. She died leaving a daughter who married —— Otis. She died leaving a daughter who married first —— Martin, and secondly, Maj. H. F. Ewing, of Pulaski, Tenn. She is now dead.

Dr. James M. Gorin married Elizabeth R. Rodes, daughter of Clifton Rodes of Barren County. He died without issue.

Thomas Jefferson Gorin married Mary Ann Bowman. They had —— children, all dead except four, Mary Elizabeth, who married D. M. Asby. They had six children—all living. Emma married H. C. Murrell; has four children living. Florence, unmarried; and Jas. E. Gorin married Mary Rogers, daughter of J. T. Rogers.

Evalina Gorin married Dr. George Y. Shirley; she died after giving birth to one or more children. She, and all her children and husband are dead.

Of the eleven children of John and Elizabeth Gorin, only two are living, Thomas J. Gorin and the writer, and of the husbands of the daughters and the wives of the sons are all dead except the wife of F. Gorin.

Five of the Franklin family, to-wit: John Gorin, Charles Har-

vey, Joel Franklin, John Franklin and G. W. Fletcher were at the battle of the Thames—two, G. W. Fletcher and Henry Gorin were in Hopkins campaign.

In the fall of 1807 or spring of 1806, the settlement becoming too thick for game, and the quiet so much loved by Mr. John Franklin, he sold his farm and purchased one in the west of the county nine miles from Glasgow in the edge of the Barrens, where deer and foxes were plenty. There with his faithful and beloved wife, one son, Joel, together with his children, grandchildren and friends, who were frequent visitors, he passed a quiet and peaceful life until he and his wife were called home in a green old age.